



AFGHANISTAN REPORT

NO. 44

NOV.—DEC. 1987

**CRISIS & CONFLICT ANALYSIS TEAM
THE INSTITUTE OF STRATEGIC STUDIES
SECTOR F-5/2, P. O. BOX 1173,
ISLAMABAD-PAKISTAN**

**CRISIS AND CONFLICT ANALYSIS TEAM (CCAT)
AFGHANISTAN**

Chairman . . Kamal Matinuddin
Co-Chairman . . Ijaz S. Gilani
Project Coordinators . . Fazal-ur-Rahman
Najam Abbas
Associates . . Mohammad Umar Khan
M. Ashraf Poswall

1. The Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team comprises of leading academicians, strategists, researchers and policy analysts interested in the study of international relations. The members of this team meet periodically in groups; one team is devoted to the study of the Afghan crisis and conflict. In the light of carefully monitored information each group reviews current developments in its respective conflict area, and offers various policy options for consideration. While the Institute of Strategic Studies provides the forum, coordinates research and publishes the findings of the Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team, it does not necessarily share the views expressed by the team members whose participation in this group is in their individual capacity.

2. The information and overt intelligence incorporated in this report after collection, collation, and evaluation is based on primary and secondary sources of all the parties in the conflict. The primary sources availed are the monitoring reports of Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation covering Moscow, Tashkent, Dushambe and Kabul broadcasts, Afghan, Soviet, and other Embassy handouts, and information received from the Afghan Documentation Centre, Afghan Information Centre, the Afghan Islamic Press, and the Agency Afghan Press files. Secondary sources are the international media, and research papers and writings of the academicians. We are aware of the paucity of correct, complete and timely information from closed societies, as also the lack of formal and trained command, control, communication and intelligence set-up in the Mujahideen, as present in regular armies.

— Editor

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Edited and Published by Kamal Matinuddin on behalf of the Institute of Strategic Studies vide DM. Islamabad Memo No. 2617/C of 14-7-1985 and despatched under GPO's Registered No. N-1072, Telephones: 824628, 821340, 824658.

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ACRONYMS

AAP	=	Agency Afghan Press (Mujahideen).
AAPSO	=	Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.
AAWC	=	All Afghanistan's Women Council.
ADBA	=	Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan.
ALA	=	Association of Lawyers of Afghanistan.
APC	=	Armoured Personnel Carrier.
CC	=	Central Committee.
CP	=	Communist Party.
DRA	=	Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.
DYOA	=	Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan.
HIS	=	Haiqat-e-Inqilab-e-Saur ('The Truth of the Saur Revolution'), daily newspaper.
HMV	=	Heavy Military Vehicles.
IHT	=	International Herald Tribune.
ICRC	=	International Committee of the Red Cross.
KHAD	=	State Secret Service.
KNT	=	Kabul New Times.
LOSPA	=	Local Organs of State Power and Administration.
NFF	=	National Fatherland Front.
NVDP	=	Ningarhar Valley Development Project.
PDPA	=	Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan.
POA	=	Pioneers Organization of Afghanistan.
PSFO	=	Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization.
RC	=	Revolutionary Council.
SAFS	=	Soviet Afghan Friendship Society.
TUA	=	Trade Unions of Afghanistan.
UJA	=	Union of Journalists of Afghanistan.
UNESCO	=	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.
UNGA	=	United Nations General Assembly.
VFA	=	Voice of Free Afghanistan.
VOA	=	Voice of America.
VOG	=	Voice of Germany.
VOIR	=	Voice of Islamic Revolutionary Afghanistan (reportedly based in Iran).
WDS	=	Western Diplomatic Sources.
WHO	=	World Health Organization.
YPO	=	Young Pioneer's Organization.
'Jehad'	=	To strive, struggle, resist, fight against, as an article of Faith. One of the main tenets of Islam.
'Mujahideen'	=	Those who take part in Jihad against oppression and aggression, as an article of faith.
'Jirga'	=	Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Loi Jirga'	=	National Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Afghanis'	=	Afghan Currency.

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THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

I.— THE FOURTH AFGHAN WAR

1 — SUMMARY PERSPECTIVE (see map Appendix 7)

During November 1987, Mujahideen sources reported 293 incidents in all the 29 provinces of Afghanistan, except Bamiyan. They included 73 Mujahideen strikes against mobile and 114 strikes against immobile targets.

Soviet-Kabul forces conducted at least 50 air and 56 ground operations, as per Mujahideen reports.

The number of operations declined from 350 in October to 293 in November 1987.

It was noted that over the past 4 months Soviet-Kabul forces tended not to expand combat above a certain threshold. Events at the international level, like UNGA proceedings on Afghanistan, observance of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution and Soviet leaders scheduled visits to Washington might have restrained Moscow and Moscow-backed Kabul Regime.

There also was a marked decline in the number of Mujahideen initiated engagements, some 50-60 less than what they had on the average been over the past 3 or 4 months.

Mujahideen activity in November depicted what might be called a select target strategy.

However, Mujahideen increased their pressure around some Soviet-Kabul centres that had been in a state of siege for quite some time. These includes Khost garrison in Pakiya and Barikot garrison in Kunar Province.

Activity in provinces bordering USSR

Military activity was reported from all the ten provinces bordering Soviet Union. Noteworthy Mujahideen operations included capture of 2 important garrisons in Badakhshan and Jozjan provinces.

Cross border activity

Mujahideen sources cited instances where Soviet troops conducted reprisal attacks on Mujahideen positions directly after they had crossed the Soviet-Afghan borders.

On their part the Mujahideen struck Soviet military installation

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near Takht Bazar town of Turkemanistan on November 7th and 8th. Mujahideen immobile targets included:

Arms depots, Party headquarters in Qandahar; Khad building in Ghazni; Residential units of Party and government officials in Paktiya; District headquarters in Farah; Military center in Balkh; Military installations in Kabul and Parwan provinces.

Several airports and air strips came under Mujahideen rocket attacks in November 1987.

Targets of economic importance which the Mujahideen attacked included: A bridge in Ningarhar; Gas refinery installations in Jozjan.

Mujahideen attacked military vehicles carrying Soviet media team in Mastufiat, Qandahar.

Highest intensity of conflict was witnessed in Paktiya, Qandahar and Kabul. Sizeable clashes took place in Ghazni, Parwan and Ningarhar.

Urban conflict was reported from and around 15 provincial capitals including 4 major cities Herat, Jalalabad, Qandahar and Kabul.

Loi Jirga

Extraordinary security measures were taken by Kabul authorities during Loi Jirga (Grand Assembly) in Kabul October 29-30. However, Mujahideen attacked several targets of political and military significance challenging the security arrangements right in the Afghan capital.

Afghan officials who went to Torkham border to receive some Pakistani "guests" to Loi Jirga were reportedly attacked. A section of the Pakistani delegation returned to Peshawar/Lahore via New Delhi: while others were stranded between Kabul and Torkham.

Air Losses

In all 30 aircraft were hit according to Mujahideen reports received during November 1-30. The figure is 7 points higher than that of the previous month.

Six aircraft and a helicopter were damaged/destroyed by Mujahideen on ground in Paktiya, Herat and Farah provinces.

Peace Zones

Analysts observed with interest the way the term "Peace Zones" is being used by the 2 parties to the Afghan conflict.

For some (Mujahideen) a Zone of Peace is an area where Soviet troops are not present. To others it is a place where Mujahideen have established peace after liberating it from Soviet-Kabul authorities.

A Mujahideen representative claimed that Sange Charak district

of Jozjan province was a Peace Zone. The Mujahideen have captured the Kabuli garrison in Sange Charak after a protracted battle.

Soviet-Kabul media uses this term differently. On October 13th, Radio Moscow broadcast its correspondents report saying that Herat province had been declared a Peace Zone. This was an indication that the province had been purged of the Mujahideen. However, on October 15, November 11 and 28, Radio Kabul cited items of conflict in Herat.

2 — MAJOR MILITARY OPERATIONS

Mujahideen pressure on Afghan army garrisons

- i. *Keran Garrison:* The Mujahideen victory on Keran Garrison in Badakhshan province not only provided them with a sizeable quantity of arms and ammunition, it also facilitates travel to and from the direction of Chitral.
The attack was planned with precision. A force of veteran fighters alongwith a variety of sophisticated arms were collected from many places. As a result of such preparations the garrison was run over in less than 2 hours time.
Having this impediment removed, the travel time required to reach four northern provinces Badakhshan, Takhar, Kunduz and Baghlan as well as, to Panjsher from Chitral has been considerably curtailed. Mujahideen could now reach Panjsher in 3, and deep in Badkhshan in 5 days rather than 6 and 5 days respectively. Similarly, Mujahideen supply convoys would face lesser hazards while travelling in this area.
This achievement would obviously affect the morales of the 2 contending sides.
The Mujahideen followed up this victory with mopping up of Kabul army pockets in other nearby areas.
- ii. *Sange Charak Garrison in Jozjan:* Mujahideen attacked considerable political importance to Sange Charak as it also housed local government offices. Some 200 Mujahideen from Balkh and Jozjan participated in the operation.
- iii. *Barikot Garrison:* The Mujahideen in Kunar stepped up their pressure around the besieged Afghan army position at Barikot. Mujahideen drew closer to Barikot after capturing a number of Afghan army pickets. Air supplies to the besieged Kabul troops are vulnerable to Mujahideen's anti-aircraft weapons.
- iv. *Khost Garrison:* Fierce fighting erupted around Khost cantonment when Mujahideen drew closer to the besieged troops positions. By capturing the pickets around the garrison the Mujahideen anti-

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aircraft weapons made it more difficult for the Afghan forces to air drop supplies in Khost.

Mujahideen rockets damaged aircraft at the Kost air strip. The presence of Mujahideen's anti-aircraft weaponry at close range might have confused Soviet-Kabul pilots flying over the area. Mujahideen sources reported that a Soviet built helicopter collided with another aircraft on the Khost air strip on November 2.

Fifteen Afghan soldier defected from Zazi cantonment. As the Mujahideen increased pressure on Khost and surrounding localities, more Afghan troops joined Mujahideen ranks. The numbers quoted in Mujahideen reports vary between 130-230 Afghan troops. Mujahideen attacked Kabul forces position in and around Jaji, Cham Kani, Khairchatal, Usman Khel and Ali Sher. Kabul troops were attacked at points located between Gardez and Jaji.

Mujahideen resisted Kabul troops attacks in Alamgi, Mir Zaka and Shai Khak areas. Kabul troops attempted to surround a Mujahideen centre at Bari.

Afghan forces made several attempts to break the Mujahideen siege of Khost. They used land-to-land rockets and shelled different Mujahideen positions in Sanakai, Mani Kandau and other areas. This caused heavy casualties among the Mujahideen.

Heavy clashes took place on November 14 and 20th, when Mujahideen attacked troops and installation of the Afghan army in Khost.

Radio Kabul reported combat in Paktiya on November 3, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 30.

Kabul

Mujahideen attacked atleast 10 mobile and 17 immobile targets in Kabul province. In the capital, they conducted some 11 strikes. Radio Kabul reported on November 25 that security forces foiled an attempt to blow up a cinema in Kabul city.

Mujahideen attacked mobile detachments near Kariz mir; rocketted Qargha garrison; Kabul silo; Khushel Khan Mena; Soviet troops residences in Microrayan; an army centre in Bagrami; security posts in Hesarak and Paghman districts.

Mujahideen fired 122mm rockets at Kabul polytechnic, the venue of major PDPA ceremonies and Kabul airport. Mujahideen also hit a military supply depot in Kote Sangi area of Kabul. The Presidential Palace was hit for the second time on November 15 according to some Mujahideen reports.

Qandahar

Soviet-built jets bombarded Mujahideen positions in Maiwand district. In one of the bombing missions the aeroplanes dropped bombs on Afghan troops in Mohallajat area.

In Maiwand district Mujahideen conducted simultaneous attacks on a number of security posts. On 30th October several posts inside Qandahar city were attacked. A number of troops were killed. These troops were from a special unit called Jozjanis. These troops were trained for special purpose forces along the lines the Soviet Commandos are trained.

Afghan commandos attacked Mujahideen positions in Qandahar city late in October. Twentytwo Mujahideen were killed and another 36 wounded in the operation. The commandos also attacked vehicles carrying civilians and killed 20 passengers.

Mujahideen attacked military positions in and around Qandahar city. The provincial headquarters came under Mujahideen rocket fire on November 14. Mujahideen also operated in Pashnol and Panjwai.

3 — PROVINCEWISE SURVEY ANALYSIS

Province Bordering Pakistan

Nimruz (Also bordering Iran)

Radio Tehran: The Mujahideen killed and injured scores of Soviet-Kabul troops in Nimruz province (November 30, 1987).

Radio Moscow: Nimruz province has been declared a 'Peace Zone' recently (November 3, 1987).

Hilmand

Mujahideen sources: October 10: About 200 Mujahideen surrendered to Kabul regime authorities following clashes between two factions of Mujahideen.

October 23: Mujahideen conduct rocket attacks on security posts around Lashkargarh, provincial headquarters. Eight Soviet-Kabul troops and one Mujahid killed.

October 25: Four Mujahideen killed and 11 injured when Soviet-made planes hit Mujahideen positions near Khanshin.

October 26: Soviet-Kabul troops bombard 21 villages in Kajaki district. Several casualties among the civilians and Mujahideen recorded.

October 31: Soviet-Kabul forces continue shelling and bombardment of villages of Kajaki district. Eleven of their tanks were 'eliminated' during fighting with Mujahideen.

aircraft weapons made it more difficult for the Afghan forces to air drop supplies in Khost.

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Mujahideen attacked military positions in and around Qandahar city. The provincial headquarters came under Mujahideen rocket fire on November 14. Mujahideen also operated in Pashnol and Panjwai.

3 — PROVINCEWISE SURVEY ANALYSIS

Province Bordering Pakistan

Nimruz (Also bordering Iran)

Radio Tehran: The Mujahideen killed and injured scores of Soviet-Kabul troops in Nimruz province (November 30, 1987).

Radio Moscow: Nimruz province has been declared a 'Peace Zone' recently (November 3, 1987).

Hilmand

Mujahideen sources: October 10: About 200 Mujahideen surrendered to Kabul regime authorities following clashes between two factions of Mujahideen.

October 23: Mujahideen conduct rocket attacks on security posts around Lashkargarh, provincial headquarters. Eight Soviet-Kabul troops and one Mujahid killed.

October 25: Four Mujahideen killed and 11 injured when Soviet-made planes hit Mujahideen positions near Khanshin.

October 26: Soviet-Kabul troops bombard 21 villages in Kajaki district. Several casualties among the civilians and Mujahideen recorded.

October 31: Soviet-Kabul forces continue shelling and bombardment of villages of Kajaki district. Eleven of their tanks were 'eliminated' during fighting with Mujahideen.

Radio Tehran: The aircraft of Kabul regime attacked the southern area of Hilmand province on November first as a result of which 4 civilians of that area were martyred and 11 others injured (News Persian: November 3, 1987).

BBC: Reports from Afghanistan say that between 200 and 300 people were killed in fierce clashes involving rival guerilla groups in the southern Afghan province of Hilmand. The action is reported to have taken place in late September and early October, resulting in a combined Soviet and Afghan force entering the area. This report from Islamabad by George Arney:

The fighting began in the highlands of Upper Hilmand at the end of September. The main protagonist was a guerilla Commander of the Harakat-e-Inqilab-e-Islami, called Nazim Akhunzada. According to guerilla sources, Akhunzada's aim was to establish his authority throughout Upper Hilmand where he controls poppy cultivation and the smuggling of opium to Pakistan and Iran. He has now come close to realise that ambition. Clashes, ambushes and attacks on villages continued for days between Akhunzada's men and guerillas mainly belonging to the Hizbe Islami of Gulbadin Hikmatyar. The Hizbe guerillas were eventually routed. Some fled to the mountains, others to Pakistan while about 200 reportedly defected to the Government. According to estimates in Quetta, between two to three hundred people were killed, some of them civilians. The fighting was so ferocious that villagers in Sangin reportedly gave a big welcome to Government troops when they arrived from Qandahar in mid October. Soviet and Afghan troops also came from Shindand while militia forces entered the area from Grishik and Laskhargah presumably to exploit the situation and establish Governmental control (Newsreel English: November 12, 1987).

Qandahar

Mujahideen sources: October 8: A MiG 23 shot down in Panjwai.

October 9: Soviet jets bombard Mujahideen positions in Maiwand district. A fighter hit by AA-guns.

October 11: Mujahideen conduct a coordinated attack on militia post at (former) Technical school. Fifty-five militia men and 12 Mujahideen killed.

Mujahideen also attack security posts at Kala-e-Shamir, Maiwand district. A tank destroyed and 30 troops killed or wounded.

October 17: Several members of a Soviet 'media team', including cameramen, were killed and a jeep in which they were travelling

destroyed in Mustufiat.

October 23: Mujahideen attack a Russian unit in Mahalajat, destroying two tanks and 4 other vehicles.

Earlier a 'special unit' of Jowzjani militia men had arrived in Mahalajat. They established some security posts in the area.

The Jowzjanis were reinforced by 1,200 'Russians'.

Soviet-Kabul forces shelled parts of Mahalajat, the old city, Shikarpur, Gate, Yakh Karez, Rigi Qalacha.

In big battles fought in the vicinity, Mujahideen destroyed 23 tanks, shot down one jet fighter and killed 35 'Russians'.

Mujahideen lost 22 fighters including Commander Mullah Abdul Hakim. Another 36 of the Mujahideen were injured.

October 24: Soviet commandos and Kabuli soldiers fire on 2 'civilian' vehicles, killing 20 passengers, near Kabi. Mujahideen hit back and killed more than 40 regime soldiers alongwith 3 Russian commandos. An attacking aircraft was also hit and destroyed near Tangi.

October 28: Mujahideen attack a body of Jowzjani militia who had taken up positions near Sra Chundai. Ten Jowzjanis killed.

A tank of mobile army unit travelling from Qandahar city to Qandahar cantonment hit a land mine and was destroyed.

Simultaneously, Mujahideen fired on 3 security posts near Kabul Du-Rahi. Eight regime soldiers were killed and 6 injured.

On November 4, Mujahideen attacked a security post near the district headquarters of Panjwai. The post was destroyed.

On November 7, they attacked another post in the old city. Three tanks were destroyed and 13 soldiers killed.

Simultaneously, they attacked security posts in Maiwand.

On November 7, an Afghan military commander (whose name and rank was not mentioned) switched over to the Mujahideen. He brought along a quantity of arms and ammunition to the Mujahideen near the border town of Spinbuldak.

Also on September 7, Mujahideen renewed attacks on Soviet-Kabul military establishments in Qandahar city (Eid Gah Gate) and Maiwand.

A jet fighter was shot down in Mohalajat on November 12.

A tank was destroyed and 5 Soviet troops were killed in Mohalajat on November 13. Another five of them were killed in Bulbakan.

On November 14, the Mujahideen conducted a commando raid on the headquarters of the "Ruling Party" in Qandahar city. Three "major" office bearers were among the several killed and wounded.

On November 17, Mujahideen attacked a security post in Pashmol area of Panjwai subdivision.

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On November 18, Mujahideen destroyed a helicopter gunship in Mohalajat.

On November 19, urban guerillas hit a mobile column of Soviet-Kabul troops near Doraha (eastern quarter of Qandahar), destroying an armoured vehicle and capturing 4 regime soldiers. The same evening they waylaid an army vehicle proceeding to Maiwand. Seven of its occupants were captured.

VOIR: The Mujahideen carried out successful operations against the communist troops on 2nd November and captured the headquarters of the communist troops in the city of Qandahar. The Mujahideen injured fourteen troops and arrested many others in these operations. Two tanks and a military vehicle were also seized by the Mujahideen (November 19, 1987).

Radio Tehran: The Afghan Mujahideen during their operations against the Soviet-Kabul forces have killed 18 Communist troops and destroyed one tank in Shah Wali area on Qandahar Highway. The Communist forces in retaliation against the Afghan Mujahideen operations in different parts of the country attacked residential areas in Ghazni province with chemical weapons due to which 4 innocent persons were martyred and another 36 wounded. (November 9, 1987).

Radio Jeddah: Afghan Mujahideen have recently occupied a base of the Kabul regime troops. The Kabul regime had established this new base in an area south-east of the country.

The source said that fierce fighting took place between the Kabul regime troops and Afghan Mujahideen this month during which Mujahideen shot down an aircraft of the communist troops. Moreover, Soviet-Kabul troops attacked Mujahideen strongholds with tanks and hit targets around it due to which hundreds of civilians lost their lives (News Urdu: November 14, 1987).

BBC: In Afghanistan, the guerillas have launched an operation in the outskirts of southern Qandahar city. Their target seems to be a strategic highway being built around the city under Soviet instructions. A freelance Peshawar-based journalist, Saira Shah reports;

The deserts and plains around Qandahar have it, on the one hand, facilitated the Soviet troops to use tanks, on the other, these have also benefited rebels to use vehicles and carry supplies into the city. Another reason is that Qandahar had been a stronghold of Afghan resistance groups.

Qandahar city is like a puzzle of streets in which Afghan guerillas moved freely. The Soviets constructed a network of roads for tanks in the city in May last and made resistance groups activities in the city impossible. Now a road is being constructed around the city which

will cut off the town from rest of the world. This road strategy has already been successful in big Afghan cities, especially in Kabul.

A number of local Commanders are much worried due to the disruption of arms supplies and moreover it will not be possible to despatch supplies to the west. Nevertheless, the resistance groups have so far been successful in maintaining their siege over some parts of the city. Now when the Soviets are building new roads for tanks and developing 8 new entry routes to the city they hope it will be possible for them to maintain security in the city with only 20 posts instead of sixty.

The guerilla groups have now launched a joint attack in the southern outskirts of Mohallajat. This is the first big attack by these groups aimed at cutting off the new road around Mohallajat. It means that guerilla Commanders have well assessed that if the road around the city was not cut off, the resistance movement will lose Qandahar (Jahan-Numa-Urdu: November 19, 1987).

VOA: Mujahideen resistance forces from all seven political parties have combined efforts in a major attack against Soviet and Afghan Army posts around Qandahar city. As we hear in this report from VOA's John Shultz in Islamabad, the attack may be the first to involve seven Mujahideen resistance groups at one time in the nearly 8 years of fighting in Afghanistan:

The fighting started November 14 when an estimated 800 Mujahideen from more than 100 fighting units attacked all the security posts surrounding the city of Qandahar. Members of each of the seven Afghan resistance political parties were involved in a show of complete cooperation not known in the memory of experts in the entire history of the war. There are no details yet on the fighting around this second largest city in Afghanistan but as of Monday evening, the fighting was still reported going on. Since May, Soviet led forces have attempted to put a ring of security posts around Qandahar and have faced constant stiff Mujahideen resistance as they tried to build major roads around the city to facilitate troops movement. In the process, they have destroyed hundreds of private homes and completely changed the face of the city of Qandahar (Radio Report English: November 16, 1987).

Radio Beijing: Afghan resistance forces claim to have captured several military posts near Qandahar, 500 kilometres south-west of the capital.

Report reaching Pakistan say the positions were taken from the Soviet-Kabul troops following a joint attack by different factions of Muslim guerillas. (News English: November 24, 1987).

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Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet-Kabul military convoy near Shah Joi town on October 23 destroying a tank.

Mujahideen attacked a security post at Atghar town, south-east of Qalat Ghilzai on November 14. Five Kabuli troops were killed and 5 captured.

On November 17, Russian soldiers—probably special service troops—captured three ‘civilians’ travelling by a bus near Drakhat-e-Yahya. The civilians were put into a helicopter which took off. As the helicopter gained a certain height the Afghans were pushed out and down to earth to meet instant death.

VOIR: The Mujahideen attacked a military post of Soviet-Kabul troops in Zabul province causing four casualties on the Soviet-Kabul troops while a huge quantity of arms was also captured by the Mujahideen (News Persian: November 16, 1987).

BBC: Fateha was offered at a condolence ceremony for a renowned commander of Harkat-e-Inqilab-e-Islami, Mulla Madad in the Pakistani border city of Quetta yesterday. He was killed in bombardment on an area of Zabul province ten days ago. George Arney reports:

Mulla Madad was an experienced commander of Harkat-e-Inqilab-e-Islami and was killed as a result of bombardment which continued for five hours. The bombardment was made by Soviet helicopters and jet aircraft on Zabul province and its surrounding villages. The bombardment took place when Mulla Madad attacked a Soviet command unit. Earlier, the Soviet Commandos captured and wiped out three vehicles of Mujahideen loaded with weapons and military equipment in Dari (Ph) village. The incident took place on 31st October.

A guerilla source said that 25 Soviet troops were killed and another 50 were injured during the fighting. One dozen helicopters and jet aircraft appeared over the battle front after one hour of fighting and it seemed that the aircraft and helicopters came from Soviet airport of Tazi Barik, 25 miles north of Qalat. Guerillas say that some other villages were also bombarded during five-hours raid.

Mulla Madad and his five colleagues including another commander of Harkat-e-Inqilab-e-Islami, Ghulam Muhammad were killed during the raid. The body of Ghulam Mohammad was laid to rest in Zabul province (Current Affairs-Pushto: November 11, 1987).

Radio Kabul: According to Bakhtar News Agency report ten families comprising fifty persons have returned to the country in response to the national reconciliation policy. The families had left the country for Pakistan due to subversive activities of counter revolu-

tionaries a few years ago.

The report says that the families belong to Ningarhar and Zabul provinces. They were taken to their respective districts after providing them with necessary assistance by the revolutionary government and Party (News-Urdu: November 15, 1987).

Ghazni

Mujahideen sources: October 20: Mujahideen shoot down a Soviet aircraft at Rabat.

October 25: A Soviet-Kabul armoured unit attacks Mujahideen ‘centre’ at Shankai near Muqar. While pulling back after daylong fighting, Soviet-Kabul troops lobbed into the Mujahideen positions “shells of gas”. Later Soviet planes also bombarded the Mujahideen centre. There were casualties on both sides.

October 29: Five Soviet-Kabul troops were killed when Mujahideen attacked a security post in village Aghu Jan, west of Ghazni city.

On November 3, a tank and a truck of a Soviet-Kabul force were destroyed on a mine field near Muqar.

On November 4, Soviet planes bombarded the rural areas of Muqar.

On November 5, Mujahideen intercepted a military convoy moving out from Ghazni to Qandahar. A tank and a jeep were destroyed. One of the casualties on the Soviet-Kabul side was described to be Brigadier General Abdul Manan of Khad (Secret Service).

On November 11, Mujahideen ambushed another military convoy on the Kabul-Qandahar highway. It was attacked near Muqar. A tank and an armoured vehicle were destroyed.

A Russian commando unit was airlifted by helicopters to a place called Kairu on November 15 morning. The local people, mostly women, children and old men, moved into a nearby underground water channel (Karaiz) for shelter, while the Russians ransacked the village. Before pulling out, the Russians injected some sort of a ‘chemical substance’ into the “Karaiz”, which caught fire and forced the refugees out from their hiding place. Ten of them were killed and at least 48 others suffered from burns and suffocation. The invaders carried off some of the persons suffering from the ill effects of their chemical attack.

VOIR: Holy war of the Afghan Muslim masses against the Soviet invaders and their internal agents is continuing on different fronts of the country. A source of the Mujahideen from Ghazni reports the Muslim Freedom Fighters ambushed a military convoy of the joint Soviet-Afghan troops on 9th instant.

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tion one tank, one truck and five Klashnikovs were seized by the Mujahideen. Five vehicles loaded with ammunition were set on fire. According to the report 15 troops of the enemy were also killed. Two Mujahideen were martyred and four others injured (November 21, 1987).

In another combat near Khawaja Umro Uluswali of Ghazni the Mujahideen killed five Soviet-Kabul troops and forced others to retreat (November 24, 1987).

Radio Tehran: In an attack on a military convoy of the Soviet troops near Kaka town in Ghazni province last week, the Afghan Mujahideen destroyed two tanks and armoured personnel carriers of the occupation troops.

In another combat in Haji Omar area of Ghazni province last week, five Soviet-Kabul troops were killed while the rest of them were forced to retreat.

This happened at a time when the population of Haji Omar in Ghazni province were subjected to bombardment by the aircraft of the Kabul regime, as a result of which 12 civilians were martyred (News Persian: November 23, 1987).

Paktika

Mujahideen sources: October 24: Mujahideen attack a security post at Band Sarday. Five Soviet-Kabul troops killed.

October 29: A Soviet-Kabul column moving out from Band Sarday attacked near village Muswaz. A tank and another vehicle were destroyed and 12 soldiers killed.

Radio Kabul: The armed forces recently captured nine professional terrorist members of an extremist group, who wanted to disrupt the peaceful life of the people of Zara Sharana. The BIA military correspondent reports that the armed forces answered a request by the National Reconciliation Commission of Paktika province. With the cooperation of the people of Zara Sharana, they besieged the camp of the foreign terrorists and captured them, along with 22 assorted weapons, after they failed to surrender to the armed forces (Domestic Service Pushto: November 11, 1987).

Paktiya

Mujahideen sources: October 10: Mujahideen shoot down a helicopter in Jaji.

October 19: Copter shot down in Nari.

October 21: Copter hit in Ali Khel.

October 22: Jet fighter knocked out in Ali Khel.

October 26: AN-24 (military transport) plane shot down near Khost airport.

October 31: Mujahideen "eliminate" a Soviet-Kabul security posts in Domandi intensifying fighting around Khost cantonment. A tank destroyed. Mujahideen seize a quantity of arms and ammunition and rations.

On November 1, two Soviet-made transport aircraft collide while flying over Khost airport. Both were destroyed.

On November 2, Mujahideen attack Kabuli positions in Chamkani district. Five regime supporters killed.

On November 3, Mujahideen fired rockets and missiles on the besieged Khost cantonment. Two aeroplanes taxing on the runway were destroyed at the airport.

On November 4, a helicopter bombarding Mujahideen positions in Khost was hit. It crashed at Mir Zaka.

On November 7, twenty-five DRA soldiers were killed and 3 armoured vehicles destroyed during a Mujahideen attack at Mir Zaka.

On November 10, Mujahideen attacked security posts of Khar Chatal and Usman Khel in Jaji subdivision.

DRA brought in reinforcements from Gardez to relieve Mujahideen pressure in Jaji and Khost areas. In an action fought in Mir Zaka area, half way between Gardez and Jaji, DRA lost a tank and several soldiers.

On November 11, a military force moved from Khost towards Bari to attack Mujahideen positions in the area. The force faced strong resistance from the Mujahideen.

On the same day, a regime force of 30 tanks and 400 troops attacked the area of Zarmanki near Bari, south of Khost. While defending their positions, the Mujahideen killed 10 regime supporters and captured two others.

On November 12, the area of Zarmankhel was attacked again by regime troops. As a result, 40 armed soldiers were captured along with two officers by the resistance.

On November 14, the Mujahideen captured 228 soldiers along with two officers in the area of Malhadi. The Mujahideen also seized one radio communication set and one heavy machine gun.

Twenty-five injured Mujahideen were brought to hospitals in Miranshah, North Waziristan, on November 15. They said 10 Mujahideen had been killed and a larger number injured by DRA shelling on their positions in Mani Kandao and Sanakai in Paktiya province near the Pak-Afghan border.

Other reports from the besieged garrison city of Khost spoke of

tion one tank, one truck and five Klashnikovs were seized by the Mujahideen. Five vehicles loaded with ammunition were set on fire. According to the report 15 troops of the enemy were also killed. Two Mujahideen were martyred and four others injured (November 21, 1987).

In another combat near Khawaja Umro Uluswali of Ghazni the Mujahideen killed five Soviet-Kabul troops and forced others to retreat (November 24, 1987).

Radio Tehran: In an attack on a military convoy of the Soviet troops near Kaka town in Ghazni province last week, the Afghan Mujahideen destroyed two tanks and armoured personnel carriers of the occupation troops.

In another combat in Haji Omar area of Ghazni province last week, five Soviet-Kabul troops were killed while the rest of them were forced to retreat.

This happened at a time when the population of Haji Omar in Ghazni province were subjected to bombardment by the aircraft of the Kabul regime, as a result of which 12 civilians were martyred (News Persian: November 23, 1987).

Paktika

Mujahideen sources: October 24: Mujahideen attack a security post at Band Sarday. Five Soviet-Kabul troops killed.

October 29: A Soviet-Kabul column moving out from Band Sarday attacked near village Muswaz. A tank and another vehicle were destroyed and 12 soldiers killed.

Radio Kabul: The armed forces recently captured nine professional terrorist members of an extremist group, who wanted to disrupt the peaceful life of the people of Zara Sharana. The BIA military correspondent reports that the armed forces answered a request by the National Reconciliation Commission of Paktika province. With the cooperation of the people of Zara Sharana, they besieged the camp of the foreign terrorists and captured them, along with 22 assorted weapons, after they failed to surrender to the armed forces (Domestic Service Pushto: November 11, 1987).

Paktiya

Mujahideen sources: October 10: Mujahideen shoot down a helicopter in Jaji.

October 19: Copter shot down in Nari.

October 21: Copter hit in Ali Khel.

October 22: Jet fighter knocked out in Ali Khel.

October 26: AN-24 (military transport) plane shot down near Khost airport.

October 31: Mujahideen "eliminate" a Soviet-Kabul security posts in Domandi intensifying fighting around Khost cantonment. A tank destroyed. Mujahideen seize a quantity of arms and ammunition and rations.

On November 1, two Soviet-made transport aircraft collide while flying over Khost airport. Both were destroyed.

On November 2, Mujahideen attack Kabuli positions in Chamkani district. Five regime supporters killed.

On November 3, Mujahideen fired rockets and missiles on the besieged Khost cantonment. Two aeroplanes taxing on the runway were destroyed at the airport.

On November 4, a helicopter bombarding Mujahideen positions in Khost was hit. It crashed at Mir Zaka.

On November 7, twenty-five DRA soldiers were killed and 3 armoured vehicles destroyed during a Mujahideen attack at Mir Zaka.

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Other reports from the besieged garrison city of Khost spoke of

violent clashes between the combined and heavily armed groups of Mujahideen and the Afghan army defenders, supported by Afghan communist party cadres and Russian military "advisers". In the 'renewed' fighting, which broke out around November 20, scores of Afghan army regulars and militia were killed and wounded. Three tanks were also knocked out with PRG-7 rockets, while two ammunition depots were blasted with BM-1 ground-to-ground missiles. Some Afghan army soldiers switched over to Mujahideen.

The Mujahideen shot down two Soviet made aircraft, one each near the Khost airport and Bari (Tor Ghar) on November 25 and 27 respectively.

VOIR: A report from Pakiya province says that the Russians have recently despatched two armed brigades alongwith heavy war hardware to Khost area.

Meanwhile, exchange of fire continues on the Mani-Kandau and Sanakai fronts.

In the fighting 13 Mujahideen have been martyred and more than 100 others injured. Heavy losses have been inflicted on the Russian troops.

The report adds that the Mujahideen shot down a transport plane carrying arms and military hardware when it was landing at the Khost airport on Monday last.

Radio Tehran: According to a report of the Central News Unit, a 19-year old Soviet soldier has recently joined the Mujahideen ranks.

While displaying the photograph of the soldier, the Daily Nawa-i-Waqt writes that he had been working as a wireless operator in the Soviet army for one year. He is a devotee of the holy religion of Islam. During an attack on the Soviet troops, he helped the Mujahideen by detuning his wireless set and later joined the Mujahideen ranks in Jaji, Pakiya after having travelled through the deserts of Logar province (News Persian: November 9, 1987).

Afghan Muslim revolutionaries shot down a military aircraft of Kabul government over Khost airport on Monday last (News Urdu: November 19, 1987).

BBC: Further reinforcement of the Soviet-Afghan troops have been sent to Khost and Kunar areas in view of the fierce fighting in these provinces. Anwar Mansoori reports from Islamabad:

Western diplomatic sources in Pakistan say that two convoys of Soviet troops were seen moving from Kabul towards Khost last week. Likewise, Kabul government troops are reported busy in fighting in Kunar province. As reported by Afghan Mujahideen earlier, now different groups of Afghan Mujahideen are reorganis-

ing themselves in Khost area close to Pakistani border following the loss of their 35 men during fighting with the Soviets. Eighteen among them belonged to foreign Islamic countries.

On the other hand, 80 Mujahideen were injured when they unsuccessfully attacked the Khost cantonment. According to Western diplomats, severe fighting took place between Afghan Mujahideen and Soviets in Khost area when Mujahideen attacked the Soviet troops who were repairing a bridge damaged by the Afghan Mujahideen (November 28, 1987).

Our Islamabad correspondent, George Arney reports on the attitude of guerilla groups towards Loi Jirga and the latest situation of Khost.

Addressing the Jirga, Dr. Najibullah admitted that the guerillas have besieged the government garrison of Khost. He warned that if guerillas did not lift the blockade of Khost-Gardez Highway within next ten days a big offensive would be launched. A guerilla commander said in Peshawar that a big army consisting of several thousand Soviet troops and dozens of helicopters have been amassed in Gardez. A part of this army has advanced 25 miles towards Khost. The guerillas control all the roads leading to Khost since the beginning of Afghan war and there has been scarcity of foodstuffs in this garrison. Salt, kerosene oil and soap are being sold at ten times their normal prices.

The siege of Khost has been tightened day by day over the past many months. Some forty guerillas were killed near Khost last week when a suburban post of the garrison was attacked.

Meanwhile, the most prominent commander of the area, Jalaluddin Haqqani has now returned from a four-month stay in Saudi Arabia so as to fight Soviet-Afghan troops gathered in Gardez and Ghazni. In an interview to BBC, he claimed that 12 transport planes and helicopters had been shot down in Khost area during the last four months.

VOA: Fighting continues in Pakiya province around the city of Khost, where Soviet and Afghan Government forces are trying to break a virtual siege of the city. VOA's John Shultz in Islamabad tells us:

The city of Khost only 25 kilometres from Pakistani border has been virtually surrounded by large numbers of Mujahideen for several weeks now. Reports indicate the major Soviet and Afghan garrison receives all supplies by air. On November 20 diplomats in Kabul sighted three huge convoys consisting of about 700 vehicles, including self-propelled guns, multiple rocket launchers and tanks heading towards South in the direction of Khost.

Some of the troops and vehicles may have stopped in Logar

violent clashes between the combined and heavily armed groups of Mujahideen and the Afghan army defenders, supported by Afghan communist party cadres and Russian military "advisers". In the 'renewed' fighting, which broke out around November 20, scores of Afghan army regulars and militia were killed and wounded. Three tanks were also knocked out with PRG-7 rockets, while two ammunition depots were blasted with BM-1 ground-to-ground missiles. Some Afghan army soldiers switched over to Mujahideen.

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Some of the troops and vehicles may have stopped in Logar

province, where a major Soviet and Afghan Government military operation is underway as well, but the convoys trying to break the siege of Khost, face a major road block at Torkikangi (Phon). Food supplies in Khost are becoming scarce and very expensive. A seven kilo bag of wheat now costs seven hundred Afghanis more than twice what it costs in Kabul.

A spokesman for Hizb-e-Islami claimed its leader Engineer Gulbadin Hikmatyar has gone to the Khost area to lead his group against the surrounded Communist Garrison. He is considered one of the strongest contenders to lead Afghanistan at some points in the future (Radio Report English: November 24, 1987).

Radio Kabul: According to the correspondent of the military wing of the Bakhtar News Agency, the security forces searched a truck and recovered 22 Chinese klashnikovs rifles. Besides, cartridges and explosives have also been recovered. The authorities have registered a case and started investigations. The arrested persons have confessed that they belong to a counter-revolutionary group and smuggled arms from Pakistan (News Urdu: November 3, 1987).

Military correspondent of Bakhtar News Agency has reported that two groups of the extremists which intended to subvert the peaceful life of the people in Jaji Wolesswali of Paktiya and Kushk Wolesswali of Herat, were wiped out by the Armed Forces at the request of national reconciliation commission. In the course of the armed forces operations a number of extremists were killed and 4 terrorists were arrested along with fourteen different weapons (News Pushto: November 21, 1987).

An armed group which wanted to continue war and bloodshed in Khost Loi Wolesswali, was wiped out by the Armed Forces recently. Military correspondent of Bakhtar News Agency reports that a group of the extremists which intended to disrupt the peaceful life of Khost at the request of the people and National Reconciliation Commission of Khost, was punished by the Armed Forces for its evil and inhuman activities. In the course of the Armed Forces operation six terrorists of the extremists group were arrested (November 25, 1987).

Ningarhar

Mujahideen sources: October 21: Mujahideen fire rockets (from Chanda Chishma) on Jalalabad city airport. Three aircraft and 2 tanks were destroyed and a number of soldiers killed.

October 22: A SU-27 shot down near Jalalabad city.

October 24: Four DRA soldiers killed during a clash in Chapparhar.

Soviet-Kabul authorities brought in and deployed fresh troops in

Chapparhar during the last week of October.

On November 1, Mujahideen attacked DRA security posts in Achin district.

On November 4, they destroyed an important bridge between Jarshahi and Bati Kot. They also attacked a security post in Surkh Rud sub-division where 7 regime troops were killed and wounded. A famous Mujahideen commander, Sayeed Nawab Shah was killed by two KHAD agents masquerading as Mujahideen in Khogiyani in Ningarhar.

The Mujahideen hit at the 81st DRA Battalion in Ghani Khel area of Achin district on November 11. One Dshk, one AK-47 and a military vehicle were captured. On the same day, they attacked security posts in Gooshta and Alkhy area. Using 107mm ground-to-ground rockets and other heavy weapons, Mujahideen were able to destroy 4 DRA posts in 8 hours of fierce fighting.

A tank was destroyed and 5 militia men killed in Kama district on November 13.

On the following day (November 14), the Mujahideen seized 6 horses loaded with arms, ammunition and Rupees 800,000 in Pakistani currency from a group of -pro-Kabul Afridi tribesmen in the Mero area of Ningarhar.

VOIR: In a well organised and coordinated operation the Mujahideen attacked a number of military posts and bases of the Russians on Kabul-Jalalabad highway recently, destroying six military bases and a number of military posts.

The report adds that in the last attack on these military posts, six tanks and 13 Soviet military vehicles were set on fire by the Mujahideen. About 80 Soviet-Kabul troops were also killed or injured (November 7, 1987).

Radio Tehran: The Muslim Afghan Mujahideen are reported to have shot down a war plane of the Soviet-Kabul troops on the Jalalabad-Kabul Highway (November 11, 1987).

Radio Kabul: According to the Bakhtar News Agency report, 135 families have returned to their homeland from Iran and Pakistan in the light of the national reconciliation policy. The report adds that the returnees belong to Herat province and Goshta district of Ningarhar province. The returnees were welcomed by the high officials and party members. Later the returnees were provided with essential commodities (News Urdu: November 3, 1987).

Radio Moscow: More refugees who left Afghanistan under the influence of hostile propaganda are returning home. A large group of refugees has returned to the provinces of Ningarhar and Zabul from Pakistan and Iran. The refugees have been given necessary aid.

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Since the policy of national reconciliation was proclaimed by the Afghan government over 100,000 refugees have returned to the country and 30,000 rebels have laid down arms (News English: November 15, 1987).

Kunar

Mujahideen sources: October 28: Mujahideen shot down a Soviet helicopter surveying Mujahideen positions near Shabazi.

October 30: Mujahideen attack security post at Sarqan, south of Asadabad. At least 10 Kabuli soldiers killed.

Mujahideen attack security posts guarding the road connecting Jalalabad with Kunar at Pashad and Narang.

A report received on November 5 said that fierce battles were being fought between the Mujahideen and besieged DRA garrison at Barikot, 9 miles north-west of Pak-Afghan border. A combined force of the Mujahideen had overrun 3 security posts. Kabuli force had the support of armour and aircraft.

A major clash was reported from Barikot on November 12. All of the 7 Mujahideen Alliance members were participating in the fighting.

Aircraft shot down at: Barikot, November 11, one jet fighter. Barikot, November 14, one jet fighter. Marwar, November 17, two helicopter gunships.

VOIR: The daily Nawa-i-Waqt reports that following siege of Barikot area in Kunar province by the Mujahideen, Kabul regime has threatened to destroy Chitral.

Quoting its correspondent who has recently returned from Afghanistan, the daily Nawa-i-Waqt writes that the Mujahideen have encircled the Soviet-Kabul troops in Barikot area of Kunar province (News Persian: November 14, 1987).

The Muslim Mujahideen have stepped up their operations against the enemy troops in Kunar province. In the course of these operations four big bases of the Soviets and ten military posts of the Kabul regime were destroyed. Fighting in Asmar, Barikot and Chagha Serai is continuing (News Pushto: November 18, 1987).

Radio Tehran: Afghan Mujahideen are reported to have shot down at least five aircraft of the enemy during their operations in Kunar area besides killing or wounding several Communist troops. During these operations the Mujahideen also damaged or destroyed several Soviet military strongpoints of the Kabul regime (November 18, 1987).

Radio Jeddah: The Muslim Afghan Mujahideen have besieged Soviet-Kabul troops in Barikot area. According to reports fierce clashes took place between Soviet-Kabul troops and Mujahideen on November

8 during which Mujahideen captured several military posts of the enemy. During the operations Mujahideen inflicted heavy losses in men and material on the enemy besides downing four aircraft including one helicopter (News Urdu: November 15, 1987).

BBC: The Afghan Mujahideen have besieged two government posts in Afghanistan. The one post is Barikot garrison situated on the bank of Kunar River and the other one is Khost military post in Pakiya province. In a report from Peshawar George Arney says:

The Afghan Mujahideen had spent one and a half month for preparation of an attack on Barikot garrison, situated on western bank of Kunar river, close to Pakistani border. But when the government forces were assigned for an ambush in the nearby mountains the Mujahideen started their offensive in Barikot. A senior commander of Maulvi Khalis group, Haji Din Muhammad said that due to bombardment by Afghan Mujahideen government troops in Kashanagar (Ph) post, one mile from Barikot were thrown out, but they established two new posts in the surrounding mountains of Barikot. Nine Mujahideen lost their lives and 70 sustained injuries in the fighting. There is no possibility of Mujahideen's advancement till they receive mine clearing equipment. But they claim that now the Barikot garrison has been cut off by all means from air and ground. The road leading southwards from Barikot has been cut. Helicopters and other aircraft cannot land on Barikot due to fear of Stinger and other anti-aircraft missiles. The Mujahideen claim that they shot down five aircraft during last three days. The Mujahideen say that they will continue the siege of Barikot (November 16, 1987).

VOA: A West German doctor and two nurses who have been providing medical treatment in Mujahideen controlled areas of Afghanistan, addressed a press conference in New York on Wednesday.

Doctor Herry Garjhart, nurse Voilar and another nurse entered Afghanistan illegally from Pakistan and they set up a medical centre in Kunar province of northern Afghanistan in the month of August. These nationals of West Germany told newsmen that situation in Afghanistan was far more horrible than what it was in Vietnam and Bangladesh. They reported about destruction of irrigation and sewerage systems. They witnessed increasing incidence of malaria, tuberculosis and leprosy. They disclosed that in fair weather days, some 50 Soviet fighter planes used to bombard their village and other localities. Nurse Voilar said that they were of the view that use of bombs in the shape of toys was very disgusting because many Afghan children were killed by them (Radio Report Urdu: November 6, 1987).

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Doctor Herry Garjhart, nurse Voilar and another nurse entered Afghanistan illegally from Pakistan and they set up a medical centre in Kunar province of northern Afghanistan in the month of August. These nationals of West Germany told newsmen that situation in Afghanistan was far more horrible than what it was in Vietnam and Bangladesh. They reported about destruction of irrigation and sewerage systems. They witnessed increasing incidence of malaria, tuberculosis and leprosy. They disclosed that in fair weather days, some 50 Soviet fighter planes used to bombard their village and other localities. Nurse Voilar said that they were of the view that use of bombs in the shape of toys was very disgusting because many Afghan children were killed by them (Radio Report Urdu: November 6, 1987).

Radio Kabul: The extremist elements affiliated with opponent groups, by using heavy arms, attacked residential area of Noorzai Alaqdari of Khas Kunar Woleswali recently. In this attack, two of our compatriots including an infant were martyred. Bakhtar correspondent reports from Kunar province that as a result of this inhuman act of the extremists, 8 persons were injured and 11 houses were damaged.

National Reconciliation Commission of Kunar Province, in a statement, has strongly condemned the brutal inhuman act of the agents of imperialism and reaction, which came on the eve of the birthday of the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him), (News Pushto: November 3, 1987).

Provinces Bordering Soviet Union

Badakhshan (also bordering Pakistan)

Mujahideen sources: Keran garrison, one of Kabul regime's strongholds in the Badakhshan province, was conquered by the Mujahideen on October 29. Attack on the garrison took place at 5:50 in the morning. The fighting lasted for only one hour and 40 minutes and by 7:30 a.m. the garrison was captured.

In the operation against the Keran garrison the following units of the Mujahideen took part:

1. Three infantry units of the central forces.
2. Two heavy weaponry units of the central forces.
3. Communication, medical, engineering and anti-aircraft groups of the central forces.
4. Two units from Panjshir.
5. Three units from Khost.
6. One unit from Nehrín.
7. One unit from Kheelab (Ishkamish Takhar).
8. Two units from Ferkhar (Takhar).
9. Eight units from Badakhshan.

Kabul forces consisted of the following units:

1. The Third Battalion of regiment 24 of DRA.
2. One company of Sarandoy (Police).
3. One company of KHAD (Secret Police).
4. A number of "defenders of the Revolution" and party members.

During the operation 29 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed and 266 were captured (some of them wounded). The following items were also seized:

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|--------|
| 1. 76 mm. | 2 | pieces |
| 2. 120 mm mortar. | 2 | pieces |

- | | | |
|---|-----------|--------|
| 3. 82 mm mortar. | 6 | pieces |
| 4. Dshk. | 3 | pieces |
| 5. Light weapons. | 350 | pieces |
| 6. Heavy weapons ammunition. | 3000 | rounds |
| 7. Light weapons ammunition. | 1,000,000 | rounds |
| 8. Communication equipment five sets (R-104, R-105), Palma and Seeg types). | | |
| 9. A large amount of food, clothing and other items. | | |

During the fighting 14 Mujahideen were killed and 11 others wounded. Conquest of the Keran Garrison on October 29 led to further victories.

Two days later, on 31 October, Mujahideen attacked the 6th Battalion of the Soviet-Kabul troops in Munjan valley, about 20 kilometres from Keran Garrison. The first and third companies of the mentioned Battalion escaped towards Zaibak which is controlled by the Soviets and the second company with a group of Defenders of Revolution, whose numbers mounted to 300 armed men, surrendered to the Mujahideen.

Keran sub-district is located in Jorm District of Badakhshan province. It is located on a major communication route of Mujahideen. It was captured by Soviet-Kabul forces in 1981. Mujahideen attempts to liberate the area had failed in the past.

The Keran garrison is the fourth garrison captured by the Mujahideen of the Supervisory Council of the North in a period of one year (others were Nehrín, Farkhar and Kalafgan).

The report adds that now the whole area upto Toopkhana is in the control of Mujahideen.

The capture of this stronghold of the enemy is another positive result of the effective and organised work done in the region.

VOIR: During the severe clashes between the Mujahideen and the Communist troops in Badakhshan province 260 enemy troops were killed and injured. Mujahideen also arrested a number of communists with their weapons (November 6, 1987).

A military commander of Kabul regime, Najamuddin along with the 300 troops under his command joined the ranks of the Mujahideen in Badakhshan province last month (November 16, 1987).

Radio Tehran: In another operation, the Mujahideen captured an important military base of the enemy troops in Badakhshan province, killing 29 soldiers. Mujahideen arrested 266 Communist soldiers.

Radio Beijing: Afghan guerillas have captured 250 Kabul troops and killed 40 others in an attack on a strategically important security centre on North Eastern Afghanistan.

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Radio Beijing: Afghan guerillas have captured 250 Kabul troops and killed 40 others in an attack on a strategically important security centre on North Eastern Afghanistan.

Reports quoting the Afghan resistance sources say the guerillas overran the centre early this week. Fourteen guerillas died in the attack.

The security centre was established four years ago and was protected by more than 800 Afghan troops day and night (News English: November 4, 1987).

BBC: The Afghan Mujahideen have claimed that they have achieved a number of successes in their recent offensives. A French writer on Afghan affairs has reported about the impact of cooperation among different groups of Afghan Mujahideen on the Afghan war:

The important event in Afghanistan this year is that the Soviets have now been compelled to resort to defensive measures in the war. One reason of this change is that now Afghan Mujahideen are taking full advantage of the American Stinger missiles and the other is that now the Afghan Mujahideen have been using weapons effectively and have organised their war capability. The Afghan Mujahideen can now defend themselves in a better way against the Soviet-Kabul forces. The Mujahideen can attack on the enemy strongholds in the far flung areas. Here we may refer to an event in which Mujahideen of Ahmad Shah Masud captured the Keran-o-Munjan strategic base in the south of Badakhshan province three weeks ago. The important aspect is that the people of Panjsher are not in majority among the Mujahideen belonging to Ahmad Shah Masud. But majority of the leadership and central units of Mujahideen were composed of the people from north-east Afghanistan and even Paghman area. The Mujahideen showed their capability of achieving victory because they have now acquired a large quantity of effective weapons which is of great importance in the war (Current Affairs—Pushko: November 22, 1987).

VOA: In Afghanistan combined Mujahideen Forces fighting north-east of Kabul have captured a major strategic base that has been blocking key supply routes for more than four years. As we hear in a report from VOA's John Shultz in Islamabad, the result could be a dramatic change in the time it takes to get supplies to the north eastern province of Badakhshan and the Panjsher valley.

According to report just received, the critical battle occurred on the morning of October 29. Twenty-nine separate Mujahideen units operating under three Field Commanders completely overwhelmed the Afghan government army base at Keran-o-Munjan. The base is located about 40 kilometres, west of the Chitral district of Pakistan. Mujahideen sources in Pakistan say until now supply caravans to the north-eastern part of Afghanistan had to cross five extremely high mountain

passes. The route was snow-bound seven months of each year. It took a week or more to reach the Panjsher valley and over two weeks to reach the northern parts of Badakhshan province. Now that time has been cut by more than half with only two mountain passes to cross and bad winter weather of only four months.

In the fighting, Mujahideen say they killed 29 government troops and captured 266. They also captured four mortars, three heavy machine guns and 350 assault rifles plus an estimated one million rounds of ammunition and major food supplies. Mujahideen reports which could not be independently confirmed say at least thirteen Mujahideen were killed and many more were wounded in the fighting (Radio Report English: November 3, 1987).

Takhar

Mujahideen sources: October 8: Soviet-Kabul forces, estimated at about 7,000, and led by General Abdur Rauf, besiege Mujahideen 'centres' of Al-Nasar and Sayyar Fronts in Dasht-e-Qila.

October 8: Mujahideen offer stiff resistance to the attacking troops.

October 22: Soviets bring in commandos by helicopters in support of Kabul government troops.

Mujahideen "withdraw" from "war-torn area".

October 24: Mujahideen attack security posts guarding the provincial capital of Taloqan. A number of 'Soviet' troops killed.

October 25: Soviet-Kabul troops pull out from Dasht-e-Qila.

Mujahideen return to the area vacated earlier.

In the first week of November, more than 250 refugee families arrived in Chitral, Pakistan, from Takhar and Badakhshan provinces of Afghanistan. The refugees said they had to leave their homes due to 'constant bombing and shelling by the Soviets'.

Another report said that the Mujahideen had repulsed a new offensive on the part of Soviet troops near the Soviet-Afghan border town of Archi on November 8. Crossing the Ammu river on the night of November 7, the Soviets attacked Mujahideen positions. By sun rise the invaders had repaired to their side of the frontiers in the Soviet Central Asia. A light machine gun, 8 klashnikov rifles and 22 hand-grenades were seized by the Mujahideen.

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Afghan forces in Takhar province last week and captured three government troops.

Informed sources say that a Commander of Afghan para-military troops joined the Mujahideen last month alongwith 1,000 men (News Urdu: November 2, 1987).

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Kunduz

Mujahideen sources: A large Soviet force arrived in the district of Imam Saheb on November 3. It carried out operations against various villages in the area, killing 12 women, children and old men. Twenty houses were also destroyed.

In clashes with the Mujahideen the Soviets lost 2 tanks and one other vehicle. The Soviets were supposed to have lost 6 killed and the Mujahideen 3 fighters.

Radio Kabul: Several members of a strong armed group of bandits were killed and 34 others arrested by the security forces in Hazrat Imam Ulaswali of Kunduz province, at the call of the people and the provincial national reconciliation commission of that province. A huge quantity of arms and ammunition was also seized by the security forces (News Pushto: November 10, 1987).

According to the Bakhtar News Agency report, an armed group comprising 150 persons led by Ayub Din laid down their arms and joined the revolutionary government in Khana Abad district of Kunduz province. The report says that some anti-social elements in Imam Saheb and Chahardara districts of Kunduz province have also been wiped out by the security forces at the request of the local people (News Urdu: November 18, 1987).

Baghlan

Mujahideen sources: An armoured vehicle of Soviet-Kabul troops was destroyed by an exploding landmine on Salang Highway near Pul-e-Khumri on October 19.

On November 5, 6 and 7, the Mujahideen and Kabul troops fought a number of bloody actions in the rural areas of Shalekto near Baghlan city when a conscription party arrived there to roundup youngmen for service in the army. A government security post was blasted and 7 soldiers killed.

Radio Tehran: The Afghan Muslim revolutionaries attacked a security post of the Communist forces in Baghlan province (November 10, 1987).

Radio Kabul: A 61-member armed group led by Amir Khan, which had been indulging in armed activities in the outskirts of Nehr in Woleswali of Baghlan province, joined the national reconciliation policy.

Military correspondent of Bakhtar News Agency has reported that the leader of the armed group at a meeting, held on the occasion, pledged to work for the restoration of peace and tranquillity. According to the report, the members of the group surrendered 17 klashnikovs, one machine gun and one rocket-launcher to the Security Forces

of the Woleswali (News Pushto: November 21, 1987).

Samangan

Mujahideen sources: October 7: Russians attack village Kook Jar. One of their tanks was put out of action and 4 soldiers killed.

October 8: Russians attack Mujahideen 'centre' at Chaghat. Five of the invading force were killed and one captured.

October 20: Soviet-Kabul troops attack village Delkhaki. In the fighting that followed the invaders lost a tank and a jeep. They also lost about 10 killed.

October 23: Mujahideen attack security posts in Hazrat-e-Sultan sub-district. Two of the posts were destroyed and 4 troops killed.

On November 5, Mujahideen attacked a jeep at Aibak killing a 'high ranking Khad official' alongwith two body guards.

Balkh

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attacked military 'centre' in Daulatabad, north-west of Mazar-i-Sharif on November 3. Barracks and builtup areas caught fire. About 25 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed and wounded against 7 Mujahideen.

Earlier, 14 Afghan women and children were killed during Soviet shelling on villages bordering on the Soviet Union.

In October (according to a delayed report) a Russian force was ambushed by Mujahideen on the Mazar-Shiberghan highway in Temorak. Two tanks, two APCs and 3 trucks were destroyed and 15 troops killed. Mujahideen commander, Mohammad Ishaq, was also killed during the fighting.

VOIR: During fierce fighting between the Mujahideen and Soviet-Kabul troops in Daulatabad and Balkh Woleswali in the past several months, the Afghan Mujahideen succeeded in shooting down six fighter planes of the Soviet invading troops. According to the report besides killing and injuring scores of the puppet regime troops, 8 tanks of the enemy were also destroyed in Balkh and Daulatabad Woleswali. Later the land and air troops of the enemy bombarded and shelled a number of villages in the outskirts of Balkh and Daulatabad Woleswali. Due to indiscriminate bombardment and shelling of the enemy troops, inhabitants of at least three villages fled their homes. The enemy troops looted their houses and property and destroyed crops.

According to another report six members of the National Front of the puppet regime were killed by a firing squad of the Mujahideen recently (News Pushto: November 1, 1987).

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Radio Tehran: The communist forces shelled Mujahideen positions

in Balkh province as a result of which fourteen persons were martyred (News Pushto-Urdu: November 20, 1987).

Jozjan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attacked the Gas Refining installations in Shiberghan, provincial headquarters on November 8, inflicting heavy damage to it. More than 15 vehicles and oil tankers parked in the vicinity were also destroyed.

Mujahideen captured the Sangcharak Garrison in Jozjan province on November 24.

The attack on the Garrison was launched on November 18. During one week of fighting about 200 of the Kabul troops were killed, 21 soldiers were captured and seven tanks and other armoured vehicles were destroyed. One jet bomber was shot down.

Mujahideen captured the following items:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|--------|
| 1. 76 mm Mountain Howitzer..... | 2 | pieces |
| 2. Dshk | 3 | pieces |
| 3. Light weapons..... | over 100 | pieces |
| 4. Trucks..... | 15 | |
| 5. Large amount of ammunitions. | | |

Nine Mujahideen were killed and several wounded.

It is reported that the headquarters of the local government was also located within the Garrison. There were also some units belonging to KHAD and Sarandowy (Police) in addition to units from the puppet army stationed there.

Radio Tehran: The Afghan Mujahideen in an operation against the Soviet-Kabul forces occupied a command battalion headquarter of the Kabul government in Sang Charak, Jozjan province.

During the operation, 200 communist troops were either killed or wounded. Twenty-one others were arrested. Besides seventy military vehicles including tanks were destroyed (News Urdu: November 29, 87).

VOA: Afghan resistance fighters say that they have captured an important government military base in Northern Afghanistan. In a delayed report reaching Pakistan a spokesman of the Jamiat-i-Islami rebel group says the garrison town of Sang Charak was overrun Tuesday, after a week of fighting. He said Afghan government forces suffered heavy losses in the fighting including a jet bomber downed in the battle. Sang Charak in Jozjan province was a centre for the Afghan Secret Police, and the Interior Ministry's Special Forces (News Urdu: November 26, 1987).

Radio Kabul: Military correspondent of Bakhtar News Agency has reported that an armed group comprising of 659 members which had

been indulging in armed activities in the past, joined the national reconciliation process in Sare Pul Wolesswali of Jozjan province recently.

Speaking at a meeting held on the occasion, the group leader Fakhruddin expressed full support to the party and government in making the national reconciliation a success (News Pushto: November 28, 1987).

Faryab

Mujahideen sources: October 5: A Soviet force entering Andkhoy district from across the border engages itself in destroying crops. Mujahideen blast 2 tanks and 2 trucks of the invading force. Ten Russians were also killed in the fighting.

October 12: A helicopter gunship was destroyed at Maimana air field.

October 18: Over 75 Russian and Afghan soldiers were killed in fighting with Mujahideen around Maimana city. Mujahideen also lost 25 fighters.

Radio Kabul: According to another report, a group of the extremists which intended to launch subversive activities in Shirin-Taghab Wolesswali of Faryab province recently, was crushed by the armed forces. In this operation, 11 ground-to-ground missiles and 50 land mines were seized by the armed forces (News Pushto: November 25, 1987).

Badghis

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen based in Ghormach and Bala Murghab fired rockets across the border into Soviet Turkmenistan at a camp of Soviet army on November 7. A tank and another vehicle were hit. On the next day, they followed up with an inroad into the Soviet territory and inflicted 'heavy' casualties on the Russians. The Soviets retaliated by bombarding rural areas of Badghis from where the Afghan raiders were supposed to have hailed. Two Mujahideen and eight civilians were killed. Several houses were demolished.

VOIR: A report from Badghis province says that the Mujahideen launched an attack on the security posts in the outskirts of Mahab Uluswali early this month killing six militiamen and injuring many others. Two of the Mujahideen were also injured in the combat (November 17, 1987).

A Russian helicopter was shot down by the Mujahideen in Ghormach Wolesswali (News Pushto: November 21, 1987).

in Balkh province as a result of which fourteen persons were martyred (News Pushto-Urdu: November 20, 1987).

Jozjan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attacked the Gas Refining installations in Shiberghan, provincial headquarters on November 8, inflicting heavy damage to it. More than 15 vehicles and oil tankers parked in the vicinity were also destroyed.

Mujahideen captured the Sangcharak Garrison in Jozjan province on November 24.

The attack on the Garrison was launched on November 18. During one week of fighting about 200 of the Kabul troops were killed, 21 soldiers were captured and seven tanks and other armoured vehicles were destroyed. One jet bomber was shot down.

Mujahideen captured the following items:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|--------|
| 1. 76 mm Mountain Howitzer..... | 2 | pieces |
| 2. Dshk | 3 | pieces |
| 3. Light weapons..... | over 100 | pieces |
| 4. Trucks..... | 15 | |
| 5. Large amount of ammunitions. | | |

Nine Mujahideen were killed and several wounded.

It is reported that the headquarters of the local government was also located within the Garrison. There were also some units belonging to KHAD and Sarandowy (Police) in addition to units from the puppet army stationed there.

Radio Tehran: The Afghan Mujahideen in an operation against the Soviet-Kabul forces occupied a command battalion headquarter of the Kabul government in Sang Charak, Jozjan province.

During the operation, 200 communist troops were either killed or wounded. Twenty-one others were arrested. Besides seventy military vehicles including tanks were destroyed (News Urdu: November 29, 87).

VOA: Afghan resistance fighters say that they have captured an important government military base in Northern Afghanistan. In a delayed report reaching Pakistan a spokesman of the Jamiat-i-Islami rebel group says the garrison town of Sang Charak was overrun Tuesday, after a week of fighting. He said Afghan government forces suffered heavy losses in the fighting including a jet bomber downed in the battle. Sang Charak in Jozjan province was a centre for the Afghan Secret Police, and the Interior Ministry's Special Forces (News Urdu: November 26, 1987).

Radio Kabul: Military correspondent of Bakhtar News Agency has reported that an armed group comprising of 659 members which had

been indulging in armed activities in the past, joined the national reconciliation process in Sare Pul Wolesswali of Jozjan province recently.

Speaking at a meeting held on the occasion, the group leader Fakhruddin expressed full support to the party and government in making the national reconciliation a success (News Pushto: November 28, 1987).

Faryab

Mujahideen sources: October 5: A Soviet force entering Andkhoy district from across the border engages itself in destroying crops. Mujahideen blast 2 tanks and 2 trucks of the invading force. Ten Russians were also killed in the fighting.

October 12: A helicopter gunship was destroyed at Maimana air field.

October 18: Over 75 Russian and Afghan soldiers were killed in fighting with Mujahideen around Maimana city. Mujahideen also lost 25 fighters.

Radio Kabul: According to another report, a group of the extremists which intended to launch subversive activities in Shirin-Taghab Wolesswali of Faryab province recently, was crushed by the armed forces. In this operation, 11 ground-to-ground missiles and 50 land mines were seized by the armed forces (News Pushto: November 25, 1987).

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VOIR: A report from Badghis province says that the Mujahideen launched an attack on the security posts in the outskirts of Mahab Uluswali early this month killing six militiamen and injuring many others. Two of the Mujahideen were also injured in the combat (November 17, 1987).

A Russian helicopter was shot down by the Mujahideen in Ghormach Wolesswali (News Pushto: November 21, 1987).

Provinces Bordering Iran

Herat (also bordering Soviet Union)

Mujahideen sources: October 22: Soviet-Kabul troops attack Mujahideen in western part of Herat city after a high-ranking militia officer (Sayed Muhammad) was killed by Mujahideen.

October 23: Eighty Afghan soldiers defect and join Mujahideen near Pushtoon Zarghoon.

October 23-30: In fighting in Herat city that continued to the end of the month, Mujahideen destroyed 5 tanks/APCs and killed 45 Russian and Kabuli troops. Six Kabuli soldiers including an officer were captured. Mujahideen casualties were 2 killed and 7 injured.

October 30: Mujahideen attack a security post near Islam Qila. Thirteen Kabuli soldiers killed and 13 surrender. The post building was burnt.

October 30: Mujahideen attack militia posts in Deh Surkh on Herat-Islam Qila road. Eight regime soldiers killed. Mujahideen seize some arms and ammunition.

VOIR: Afghan Muslim Mujahideen attacked a base of the Soviet-Kabul troops in Spin Zarghoon area of Herat province recently. The report says that the Afghan Mujahideen caused heavy losses to the enemy in this attack (News Pushto: November 8, 1987).

The Mujahideen attacked a military convoy of the Soviet-Kabul troops in Shindand area causing damages to two tanks of the enemy (News Persian: November 9, 1987).

A strong contingent of the Soviet-Kabul troops supported by fighter planes and gunship helicopters tried to besiege and occupy the bases of Mujahideen in Western Herat. The Mujahideen resisted advance of the enemy troops and during fighting which continued for ten days, more than 400 troops of the infidel enemy were killed or injured and two tanks destroyed. Four government soldiers were made captive. Two Mujahideen were martyred and eighteen sustained injuries (November 18, 1987).

Radio Tehran: Eighty Kabul government troops have defected to the Mujahideen.

After this development, a Mujahideen group attacked a Soviet-Afghan base in an area 40 kilometres east of Herat province and killed eight Kabul government troops beside destroying a tank (November 2, 1987).

According to reports from Afghanistan, the Mujahideen recently attacked a base of the Soviet-Kabul troops in Pushtoon Zarghoon area, 46 kilometres in the east of Herat city. The Mujahideen are reported to

have inflicted heavy losses in men and material on the Communist troops. The report adds that a commander of the Afghan militia joined the ranks of the Mujahideen alongwith a number of his subordinates in Herat province (November 2, 1987).

BBC: According to another report, during the course of a Soviet attempt to siege the western part of Herat city, 18 Soviet tanks were destroyed while more than 50 Soviet troops were killed or injured.

The report says that fierce fighting had been continuing between the Mujahideen and the Soviet-Kabul troops inside Herat city and in its suburbs throughout last month as a result of which heavy losses in men and material were caused to the Soviet-Kabul troops (November 26, 87).

Radio Kabul: The military correspondent of Bakhtar Information Agency has reported that five armed groups of extremists who were trying to cross the border of Afghanistan were crushed by the heroic frontier forces of the country. The groups were crushed when they were trying secretly to enter into the district of Shindand of Herat province (News English: November 11, 1987).

A counter-revolutionary group comprising 300 persons joined the national reconciliation process in Herat province yesterday. They surrendered a huge quantity of arms to the Security Force.

On the other hand, 85 families of our compatriots consisting of 435 persons who were living abroad have returned to their homes in Herat, Faryab, Balkh and Kabul provinces (News Urdu: November 24, 1987).

Farah

Mujahideen sources: October 8: Mujahideen fire rockets at the Shindand airbase. An aircraft destroyed and 2 'Russians' killed.

October 17: A 'Russian' convoy attacked (somewhere in Farah). One APC and 2 trucks destroyed.

October 27: Mujahideen pound district headquarters in Jawjin with rockets, mortar and heavy guns. Fifteen regime 'supporters' killed and 3 vehicles burnt.

October 28: A military convoy moving out from Farah to Band-e-Kamal attacked. Seventeen troops killed and 3 vehicles destroyed. A helicopter also shot down.

A 'bloody' clash took place between Mujahideen and Afghan army troops near Shindand airbase on November 4. The regime lost 8 soldiers killed and Mujahideen 4 fighters. Thirty others were captured by Mujahideen alongwith 2 truck loads of arms, ammunition and food.

On November 8, Mujahideen fired missiles on the military airfield at Farah. A MiG fighter and a helicopter were destroyed on the runway.

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VOIR: Mujahideen shot down a fighter aircraft of the Communist troops in Khasro area of Farah province (News Pushto: November 4, 1987).

A report from Farah province says that the Mujahideen of that province in their activities destroyed two military posts of the Soviet-Kabul troops at a distance of 10 kilometres from the Shindand airport on Tuesday last. A large number of communists including a commander of one of these posts were killed. In the attack, Mujahideen seized a huge quantity of arms while 20 Soviet-Kabul troops were also made captive (News Persian: November 17, 1987).

Afghan Mujahideen attacked a military convoy of the Soviet infidels, destroying one tank and six vehicles (November 20, 1987).

Mujahideen succeeded in breaking the siege of the Soviet troops of the village Masood. In these clashes a number of communists were killed and their tanks were destroyed. Three klashnikovs were seized by the Mujahideen. One of the Mujahideen, Fakhruddin, was martyred during the fighting (November 21, 1987).

Radio Kabul: The proclamation of Farah province as a zone of peace alongwith other achievements of the policy of national reconciliation have created panic among the ring leaders of extremist groups.

According to a report of the military correspondent of Bakhtar News Agency, a group of professional terrorists attached to extremists wanted to organise bloodshed among our countrymen through transporting and deploying modern lathal arms of US made in Farah province. But the plans of the enemy were foiled with the cooperation of the peace loving residents of the country and with the action of the armed forces of the country. The report adds that in response to the demand of the Commission for National Reconciliation and the residents of Farah province, the armed forces of the country in a combat operation crushed 17 armed terrorists and seized some quantity of arms and ammunition from them (News English: November 10, 1987).

Radio Moscow: The Soviet Daily Pravda has issued an article about Farah province of Afghanistan. This is the first Afghan province which has been declared as a peace zone. A decision to this effect was taken at the provincial Jirga. Elders from various parts of the province expressed their support with the decision to declare the province as a peace zone. They pledged to form armed groups to ensure protection of the government offices and highways and check the infiltration of the enemies in the province.

On their part, the authorities pledged to provide the residents with free eatables and weapons. The peasants are being provided with loans and seeds and doctors have been deputed in remote villages

(November 3, 1987).

Government troops in Afghanistan have crushed a convoy of arms for terrorists in Farah province. According to the Afghan News Agency Bakhtar, the government forces have seized 96 surface-to-surface missiles and a large amount of other ammunition (November 19, 1987).

Central Provinces

Bamiyan

VOIR: The militia of Kabul regime launched an attack on the Mujahideen positions in Bamiyan province on the 10th of last month. The Mujahideen offered stiff resistance and dealt severe blows on the communist troops. Eighty Kabul troops were killed while 230 others were made captive, and a huge quantity of arms were also captured by the Mujahideen. An Afghan Mujahid was martyred and two others injured (November 9, 1987).

Ghor

Mujahideen sources: October 31: Mujahideen attack security posts in and around the provincial headquarters Chagcharan. Counter-attacked by Soviet-Kabul troops Mujahideen lost 6 fighters killed and 17 injured.

November 1: Mujahideen repeat attacks on Chagcharan and kill 28 Soviet-Kabul troops. Four Mujahideen also killed.

In the "second week of November" Mujahideen renewed attacks on the provincial headquarters, Chagcharan. In the exchanges both sides suffered casualties.

VOIR: The Communist troops subjected the Mujahideen centres to attack as a result of which 4 Mujahideen were martyred and a quantity of harvested wheat destroyed (November 17, 1987).

BBC: In Ghor province the Mujahideen attacked military installations at the provincial headquarters of Chagcharan, killing some Soviet-Kabul troops (November 20, 1987).

Radio Kabul: Military correspondent of Bakhtar News Agency has reported that recently an armed group led by Ghulam Farouque which was active in Tolak Woleswali of Ghor province surrendered his arms to the Security Forces and pledged to continue to work for peace in the area (News Pushto: November 18, 1987).

Uruzgan

Mujahideen sources: October 20: A military vehicle destroyed in a clash between Mujahideen and regime troops north of Tarin Kot, pro-

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Mujahideen sources: October 20: A military vehicle destroyed in a clash between Mujahideen and regime troops north of Tarin Kot, pro-

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October 31: A Soviet helicopter flying over Mujahideen positions at Choor, north of Tarin Kot, hit and destroyed.

Kabul and Adjacent Provinces

Kabul

Mujahideen sources: October 21: Mujahideen shot down a Soviet jet while it was bombarding Mujahideen positions in Saroobi district.

In a separate incident in Saroobi they destroyed a tank.

October 27: Mujahideen fire rockets on Maroorian residential quarters of the Soviet army officers in Kabul city.

October 29: Mujahideen attack and destroy 2 security posts in Lata Band Kabul Road. Thirteen tanks/other vehicles were destroyed and 80 troops killed. Among the killed was a Russian 'adviser'.

Mujahideen fire rockets at Kabul Polytechnic where a "Party" meeting was being held.

The Mujahideen on November 2 shot down a Soviet transport plane carrying military supplies from Kabul to Gardez, headquarters of Paktiya province. The plane which was hit by a missile crashed in the outskirts of Kabul city.

On November 6, Mujahideen carried out a coordinated missile attack on the Bagram airbase, 35 kilometres north of Kabul. Using 107 mm rockets they hit at least 4 jet fighters/bombers and killed a number of "Russians", among others.

On November 12, they struck at a security post in Paghman valley where a tank was destroyed. They also attacked a military supply centre in Kota Sangi area of Kabul.

On November 14, urban guerillas hit a military camp near Qargha Dam in the outskirts of Kabul. Four Soviet troops were killed.

On November 15, Mujahideen fired ground-to-ground missiles on the Presidential Palace in Kabul, igniting a fire. On the same day they exploded a bomb in a military garrison of Qargha in Kabul. Three vehicles were destroyed.

VOIR: As a result of a collision between a military transport plane and a helicopter of the communist troops in Kabul, 23 Soviet soldiers were killed and another fifty injured (November 6, 1987).

The Afghan Mujahideen made a rocket attack on the Kabul International airport and a military base of the Soviet troops early this month.

A number of Soviet transport planes were hit and occupation troops killed or injured.

The report adds that after the incident, the Soviet-Kabul troops launched a major offensive with heavy guns against the Mujahideen which was however met with stiff resistance. In the combat, a Soviet aircraft was shot down by the Mujahideen near the Kabul airport (News Persian: November 11, 1987).

According to the informed sources night rocket attacks on Kabul by the Mujahideen have been continuing over the last one month. These reports say two ground-to-ground missiles hit Darul Amman area, a residential colony of the Soviets, killing or injuring a number of the invading troops (News Pushto: November 25, 1987).

Radio Tehran: In an attack on a military base of the Soviet-Kabul troops in Kabul province, the Afghan Mujahideen last week destroyed that military base. A large number of Soviet-Kabul troops were killed or injured.

According to another report the Afghan Mujahideen attacked a security post of the Soviet-Kabul troops in Paghman area of Kabul province causing heavy losses in men and material to the Soviet-Kabul troops (News Persian: November 22, 1987).

The Freedom Fighters have also shot down a Soviet jet fighter near Kabul airport (November 25, 1987).

Following increase in the Mujahideen's missile attacks on Kabul city, the Kabul regime has asked foreign diplomatic staff in Kabul not to come out of their houses during the night (News Urdu: November 30, 1987).

BBC: Diplomats have reported that security has now been tightened in Kabul following the establishment of a number of security and defensive lines around Kabul. But Kabul regime herself has no control on the security defence command, particularly in south and south-west of Kabul, where control is frequently changing hands from Afghan Mujahideen to Soviet-Afghan forces and vice versa (Current Affairs: November 25, 1987).

In another report, an information source of the Afghan Mujahideen says that the Mujahideen of Shakardara launched an attack on the office of KHAD in that area as a result of which besides causing heavy losses to the troops of Kabul regime, a notorious servant of the communists was made captive and executed for his crimes (November 26, 1987).

It is unusual for Western journalists to be invited to witness government's political activities in Afghanistan. It is even a rare incident for the correspondents to witness the effects of a guerilla attack on the capital, Kabul. Today, our correspondent, K. Evans, is able to give us an account of such an incident. She was invited to Kabul to report on the

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national tribal gathering to vote on a new Constitution to choose a President. But minutes after the Afghan leader, Dr. Najibullah, began his speech, there was a series of loud explosions as rebels launched a volley of rockets aimed at the gathering. She now tells us what happened next:

If it was not for the nerves of steel shown by the Afghan leader Dr. Najibullah, the auditorium where the national tribal gathering was meeting might have emptied within minutes. The eighteen hundred delegates and foreign diplomats listening to the speech became visibly nervous particularly after the fourth blast, but Dr. Najibullah showed absolutely no reaction and calmly continued his speech. Only a few minutes before he declared the gathering or *Loi Jirga*, as it is called here, to be a *Jirga of Peace*: but, the attack dramatically reminded delegates that the representatives of five million Afghan refugees living outside the country have chosen not to be there. It was also considered locally to be a military coup for the rebels. During the last week, the Soviet and Afghan Army have been tightening even further the mechanism which protects the Afghan capital and its Government. Western sources estimate that the rockets may have been fired from positions six miles away and that the attack was similar to one mounted more than a month ago on a conference of the Ruling People's Democratic Party. Shortly after the Afghan leader went on to confirm that the southern city of Khost was under siege by rebel forces, he told delegates that he would give the rebels 20 to 30 days to lift the siege. Dr. Najibullah said the situation at Khost was a deliberate attempt to sabotage his government's policy of national reconciliation (Newsreel English: November 29, 1987).

VOA: The Afghan Mujahideen used 122 mm guns and destroyed three Soviet fighter planes and two helicopters at Kabul International Airport on 3rd November. Such attacks are rare, because the Soviet Union has tightened security measures at Kabul airport.

Also in Kabul November 4, authorities arrested a group of parents at the military induction centre where they were protesting the forcible induction of their sons into the military (Radio Report English: November 10, 1987).

Eye witnesses of the Western countries say that at least two persons were killed in a gun battle in the Afghan capital, Kabul, where the delegates loyal to the pro-Soviet regime had held a meeting to endorse the new constitution and elect a President. Another man was seriously injured in the thirty minutes fight at a road blockade.

Officials say that the battle erupted when a former Mujahideen

commander, Esmat Muslim attempted to break the blockade to enter the Assembly building. It is not known whether Esmat Muslim, who joined the government ranks two years ago, was among the dead.

Earlier on Sunday, the Afghan Mujahideen fired four rockets on Kabul when the Afghan leader, Najibullah was addressing fifteen hundred delegates of the Assembly.

According to the programme, the Assembly had to end its work on the new constitution today and, at the same time, had to elect a new President, for which Najibullah was the only candidate (News Urdu: November 30, 1987).

Radio Kabul: A group of rebels consisting of 100 armed men under the command of Mewa Jan who was engaged in armed operations in Qarabagh district of Kabul laid down their arms today. They accepted the national reconciliation policy.

According to Bakhtar Information Agency these compatriots were greeted by Kabul Province Party and State Officials (Kabul Domestic Service: November 22, 1987).

Military correspondent of Bakhtar News Agency reports that extremist elements planted a five kilo explosive device near the fourteen storey Pamir Cinema building in Kabul. However, the Afghan security forces with the cooperation of local people discovered the explosive device and defused it (News Pushto: November 25, 1987).

Radio Moscow: More than one hundred and twenty population centres in Afghanistan's Kabul province have proclaimed themselves Peace Zones. In one hundred and fifty villages of the Province, elections have been held to local government bodies with the participation of all factions of the population including former members of armed anti-government units (News English: November 24, 1987).

Parwan

Mujahideen sources: October 23: Mujahideen attack security posts in Arghan Khel area of Bagram district. Fourteen soldiers surrender to Mujahideen.

October 24: Two Soviet troops killed on Salang Highway near Arjan.

October 25: Eight regime troops captured after a clash near Chari-kar, provincial headquarters.

During the first week of November, Soviet aircraft repeatedly bombarded rural communities in the Kohistan area, a stronghold of the Mujahideen in Parwan province. Several houses and two mosques were destroyed. The Mujahideen casualties included Group Commander Shaikhu. The air raids were followed by a land borne assault on the

national tribal gathering to vote on a new Constitution to choose a President. But minutes after the Afghan leader, Dr. Najibullah, began his speech, there was a series of loud explosions as rebels launched a volley of rockets aimed at the gathering. She now tells us what happened next:

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Kohistan area. The attack was repulsed.

On November 10, a mobile Soviet-Kabul force attacked Mujahideen in Soofiyan area. Soviet planes also bombarded Sanj Dara. Here 5 Mujahideen were killed and 17 injured.

On November 25, Mujahideen killed three regime 'officials' in a partisan attack at the Bagram district headquarters.

Radio Tehran: Another group of Mujahideen arrested ten communist soldiers in Gul Bahar city and captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition. Several communist troops were also killed and injured when a vehicle hit a mine on the Salang Highway (News Urdu: November 3, 1987).

Kapisa

Radio Tehran: In another operation Mujahideen wounded five communist soldiers in Panjsher Valley (November 3, 1987).

Laghman

Mujahideen sources: October 21: Mujahideen ambush a body of regime soldiers at Shaba.

October 22: Mujahideen attack a security post in Gulbahar area. Two soldiers and a quantity of arms and ammunition captured.

Five Afghan soldiers belonging to military establishment at Astana defect and join Mujahideen ranks.

October 31: A Soviet jet hit by Mujahideen in Nooristan.

The Mujahideen shot down a helicopter near Mangoo on November 1. It was surveying the positions of the Mujahideen.

On November 9, Mujahideen destroyed two security posts in Surkhakan district.

Radio Kabul: Bakhtar News Agency has reported that a 14-member armed group led by Ihsanullah, laid down their arms in Karaghahi Wolessali of Laghman province today and joined the national reconciliation process. These compatriots handed over one rocket launcher, seven klashnikovs, and a huge quantity of bullets to the security officials (News Pushto: November 11, 1987).

A Bakhtar reporter on military affairs has reported that an anti-social armed group busy in disrupting peaceful life and murdering and looting in Angora and Kashgh (Ph) villages of Laghman province, has been crushed by the armed forces of Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The report says that local people had informed the government officials about the terrorism of the anti-social elements (News Urdu: November 15, 1987).

Logar

Mujahideen sources: Between October 21 to November 2, Soviet-Kabul forces carried out operations in many areas of Logar, resulting in the killing of 206 women, children and old men and the destruction of 1,043 houses. Hundreds of military vehicles and aircraft took part in these operations.

Another report said that between October 21 and November 16, Mujahideen had destroyed four helicopters in the general area of Mohammad Agha, Du Bandi and Pul-e-Alam.

On November 9, a Soviet helicopter gunship was hit in Kharwar area and crashed at Taoos Khel. On the same day Mujahideen conducted rocket attacks on a security post outside Barki Bark town. The post was burnt. They repeated an attack on Barki Bark on November 12, killing and injuring several soldiers.

Radio Tehran: In an operation against Soviet-Kabul troops in Logar Province, Afghan Mujahideen killed and wounded 100 communist troops (November 4, 1987).

BBC: The Afghan Mujahideen are reported to have shot down a Soviet-Kabul military aircraft in Parwar area of Logar valley on November 9. They also fired rockets at a security post near Barq-i-Barq town and set it ablaze after collecting arms and ammunitions from there (November 20, 1987).

Radio Kuwait: Western diplomatic sources in New Delhi said today that more than 100 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed or wounded during an attack against Afghan revolutionaries in the eastern Logar province of Afghanistan towards the end of last month. These sources said, the attack also caused a number of civilian casualties (News Arabic: November 3, 1987).

Wardak

Mujahideen sources: October 22: Eight Soviet-built jets bombard Jalrez area in Maidan. Thirty Mujahideen and 45 civilians were killed and a large number of houses destroyed.

On November 12, Mujahideen hit military installations in the provincial headquarters, Maidan Shehr. Two tanks, a jeep and another military vehicle were destroyed and 18 'officials' and troops were killed and injured. The Soviets retaliated the attacks by bombing the Saidabad area on the following day, November 13.

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4 — PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE THEMES

Radio Kabul

Given below are the major Kabul Radio themes in October 1987 in descending order of recurrence:

1. Alleged foreign intervention in Afghanistan by US, Pakistan, Iran and China etc.
2. Highlighting Kabul's plan of national reconciliation, speeding up of the process, practical contribution for peace, problems faced and achievements.
3. Holding of Loi Jirga (Grand assembly) for the approval of the basic constitution, election to the post of President, participation and appreciation from all public sections of Afghanistan.
4. Allegations against Pakistan government ??? its direct or indirect involvement in the undeclared war in Afghanistan.
5. October revolution celebrations its impacts on social economic and political life, and how it has changed destiny of the world people.

Radio Moscow

Given below are the major Moscow media themes in October 1987 in descending order of recurrence:

1. Condemning foreign intervention in Afghanistan especially on the part of Pakistan, US, Western countries etc.
2. Criticising Pakistan for acquiring military aid from US and its dangerous affects in the region.
3. Condemning Afghan counter-revolutionaries "inhuman and brutal action".
4. Highlighting Kabul's national reconciliation plan and its contribution in restoring peace in Afghanistan.
5. Criticising Pakistan government and President Zia's attitude towards Afghanistan issue.

APPENDIX — 1

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES IN NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1987 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

Human Losses

Soviet Casualties	:	280 killed and	99 wounded
Kabul Casualties	:	558 killed and	95 wounded
Soviet-Kabul Casualties	:	541 killed and	470 wounded
Defections	:	543 Kabul troops defected and	439 captured
Mujahideen Casualties	:	250 killed and	393 wounded
Afghan Civilian Casualties	:	192 killed and	43 wounded

Material Losses

Soviet-Kabul Material Losses:—

Aircrafts	17	LMGs	18	Security Posts	41
Helicopters	13	HMGs	7	Khad Offices	1
Tanks	87	Klashnikovs	275	PDPA	
APCs	30			Establishments	2
HMVs	78	Mares loaded		Military	
Trucks	35	with arms	7	Installations	5
Jeeps	9	Mortar	25	Buildings	9
Oil Tankers	10	Rifles	12	Munition Depot	4
Wireless Sets	8	Currency 18,00,000 Rupees			
Bullets of		Weapons	535	Garinov	10
different		Pistol	34	Assorted	
kinds	10,03,250	Food Depots	3	Trucks loaded with	
				arms	6

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APPENDIX — 2

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES IN NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1987 SOVIET-KABUL (RADIO KABUL) SOURCES

Returnees 2845 (Those availing amnesty, voluntarily surrendering, changing allegiance and joining Soviet-Kabul ranks).

Human Losses:

Inflicted to counter-revolutionary (CR) elements:

Killed 26
Captured 71

Counter-revolutionaries Material Losses

Includes those captured by security forces and surrendered by "former rebels".

Rockets 300
Landmines 79 (+ 1 detonator)
Rocket Launcher 48
Cannons 1 (Recoilless guns 9 with 346 shells)
Doshka 21
Assorted weapons 436
Shells Klashnikovs 70
Mortars 7 (+ 250 shells)
Wireless sets 2
Rounds of ammunition 1,54,000
Surface-to-surface missiles 170 with 18 reactivating units
Quantities of arms/ammunition 6 + 90 kg of explosives Large quantity of "propaganda literature".

Losses inflicted by "CR" elements

Human losses: Killed 3 Wounded 10
Material losses: Houses 14

APPENDIX — 3

PROVINCEWISE ENGAGEMENTS IN NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1987 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

Provinces	Total Engagements	Provincial Capital	Engagements	
			Inside City	Vicinity of City
Bordering Pakistan				
Nimruz	5	Zaranj	—	—
Hilmand	14	Lashkargarh	—	1
Qandahar	42	Qandahar	18	3
Zabul	4	Kalat Gilzai	—	—
Ghazni	19	Ghazni	3	—
Paktika	2	Sharna	—	—
Paktiya	43	Gardez	—	—
Ningarhar	14	Jalalabad	2	1
Kunar	5	Chagha Sarai	—	—
Bordering USSR				
Badakhshan	6	Faizabad	1	—
Takhar	4	Taloqan	—	—
Kunduz	3	Kunduz	—	—
Baghlan	5	Baghlan	1	1
Samangan	7	Samangan	—	—
Balkh	3	Mazar Sharif	—	—
Jozjan	7	Shebergan	1	—
Faryab	9	Maimana	—	1
Badghis	8	Qala Nau	—	—
Bordering Iran				
Herat	11	Herat	7	—
Farah	7	Farah	1	—
(Nimruz)	—	(Zaranj)	—	—
Central Provinces				
Bamiyan	—	Bamiyan	—	—
Ghor	6	Chaghcharan	3	—
Uruzgan	3	Tarin Kot	—	1
Kabul & Adjacent Provinces				
Kabul	30	Kabul	10	1
Parwan	16	Charikar	—	1
Kapisa	2	Mahmud-i-Raqi	—	—
Laghman	3	Mehtarlam	—	—
Logar	7	Pule Alam	—	—
Wardak	8	Koteasro	1	—
TOTAL	293	15 Provinces	48	10

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Ghazni	19	Ghazni	3	—
Paktika	2	Sharna	—	—
Paktiya	43	Gardez	—	—
Ningarhar	14	Jalalabad	2	1
Kunar	5	Chagha Sarai	—	—
Bordering USSR				
Badakhshan	6	Faizabad	1	—
Takhar	4	Taloqan	—	—
Kunduz	3	Kunduz	—	—
Baghlan	5	Baghlan	1	1
Samangan	7	Samangan	—	—
Balkh	3	Mazar Sharif	—	—
Jozjan	7	Shebergan	1	—
Faryab	9	Maimana	—	1
Badghis	8	Qala Nau	—	—
Bordering Iran				
Herat	11	Herat	7	—
Farah	7	Farah	1	—
(Nimruz)	—	(Zaranj)	—	—
Central Provinces				
Bamiyan	—	Bamiyan	—	—
Ghor	6	Chaghcharan	3	—
Uruzgan	3	Tarin Kot	—	1
Kabul & Adjacent Provinces				
Kabul	30	Kabul	10	1
Parwan	16	Charikar	—	1
Kapisa	2	Mahmud-i-Raqi	—	—
Laghman	3	Mehtarlam	—	—
Logar	7	Pule Alam	—	—
Wardak	8	Koteasro	1	—
TOTAL	293	15 Provinces	48	10

APPENDIX - 4

**MUJAHIDEEN MOBILE & IMMOBILE TARGETS AND
SOVIET-KABUL OPERATIONS IN NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1987
(MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)**

Provinces	Mujahideen Targets		Soviet-Kabul Operations		Total
	Mobile	Immobile	Air	Ground	
Bordering Pakistan					
Nimruz	1	1	3	—	5
Hilmand	1	1	6	6	14
Qandahar	12	19	4	7	14
Zabul	1	2	1	—	4
Ghazni	7	3	2	7	19
Paktika	1	1	—	—	2
Paktiya	8	13	9	9	43
Ningarhar	5	9	—	—	14
Kunar	1	4	—	—	5
Bordering USSR					
Badakhshan	—	6	—	—	6
Takhar	—	1	1	2	4
Kunduz	—	—	—	3	3
Baghlan	2	2	—	1	5
Samangan	2	2	—	3	7
Balkh	1	1	—	1	3
Jozjan	1	6	—	—	7
Faryab	3	—	2	4	9
Badghis	—	3	3	2	8
Bordering Iran					
Herat	2	2	—	7	11
Farah	3	4	—	—	7
(Nimruz)	—	—	—	—	—
Central Afghanistan					
Bamiyan	—	—	—	—	—
Ghor	1	3	1	1	6
Uruzgan	2	—	—	1	3
Kabul & Adjacent Provinces					
Kabul	10	17	3	—	30
Parwan	4	8	6	2	16
Kapisa	1	1	—	—	2
Laghman	2	1	—	—	3
Logar	1	1	5	—	7
Wardak	1	3	4	—	8
TOTAL:	73	114	50	56	293

APPENDIX - 5

**PROVINCEWISE SOVIET-KABUL SECURITY OPERATIONS AND
RETURNEES IN NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1987 (Radio Kabul)**

Provinces	Soviet-Kabul Operations	Counter-Revolutionaries Action	R e t u r n e e s	
			Total Reports	Numbers
Bordering Pakistan				
Nimruz	—	—	1	74
Hilmand	—	—	1	30
Qandahar	1	—	—	—
Zabul	—	—	1	25
Ghazni	1	—	—	—
Paktika	1	—	—	—
Paktiya	5	—	—	—
Ningarhar	1	1	4	336+82+50+33
Kunar	1	1	—	—
Bordering USSR				
Badakhshan	—	—	—	—
Takhar	—	—	—	—
Kunduz	3	—	6	415
Baghlan	—	—	1	62
Samangan	—	—	—	—
Balkh	—	—	—	—
Jozjan	—	—	3	702
Faryab	1	—	—	—
Badghis	—	—	—	—
Bordering Iran				
Herat	3	—	4	862
Farah	2	—	—	—
(Nimruz)	—	—	—	—
Central Provinces				
Bamiyan	—	—	—	—
Ghor	—	—	1	30
Uruzgan	—	—	—	—
Kabul & Adjacent Provinces				
Kabul	1	—	1	100
Parwan	—	—	—	—
Kapisa	—	—	1	10
Laghman	2	1	3	34
Logar	—	—	—	—
Wardak	—	—	—	—
TOTAL:	22	3	27	2845

APPENDIX - 4

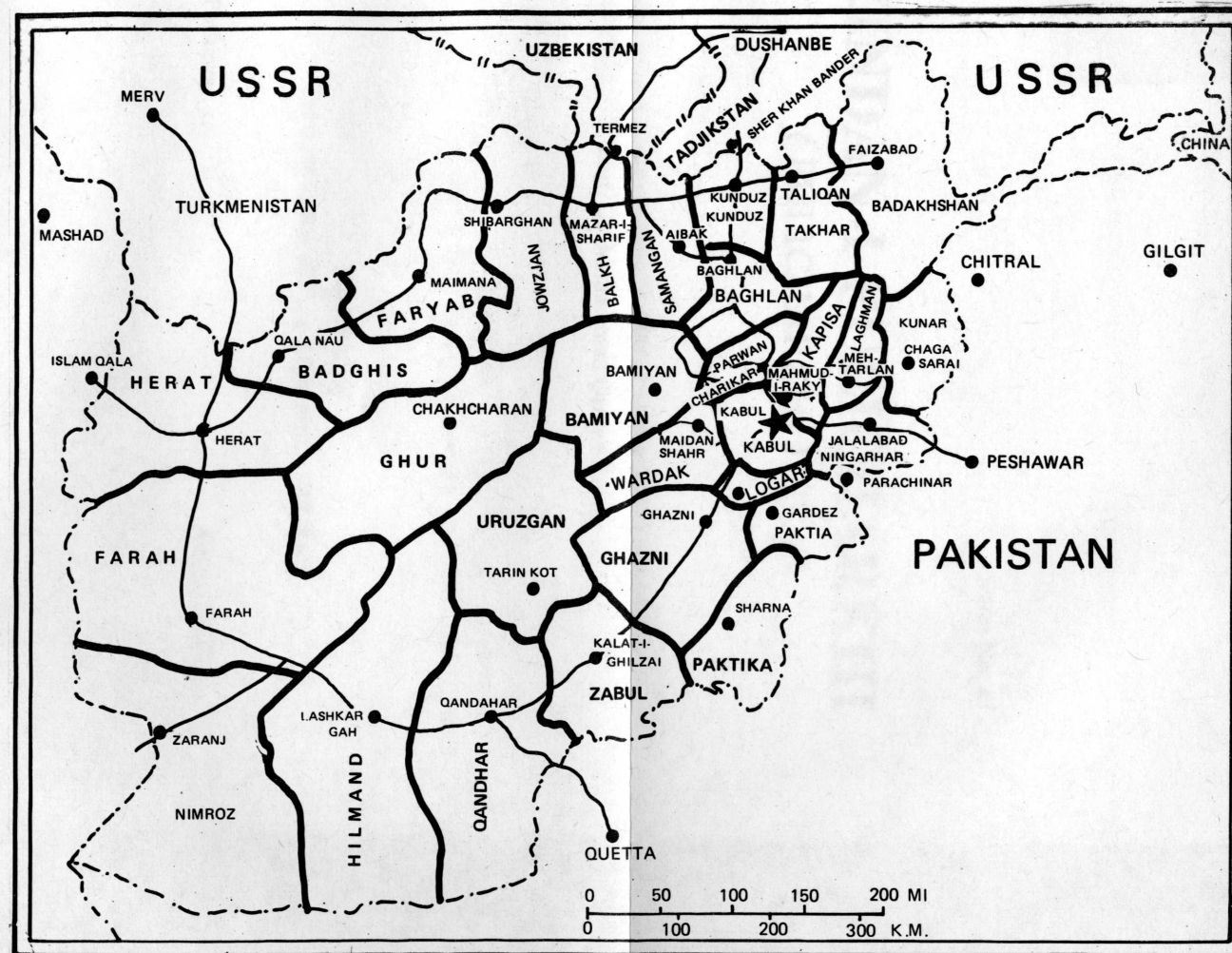
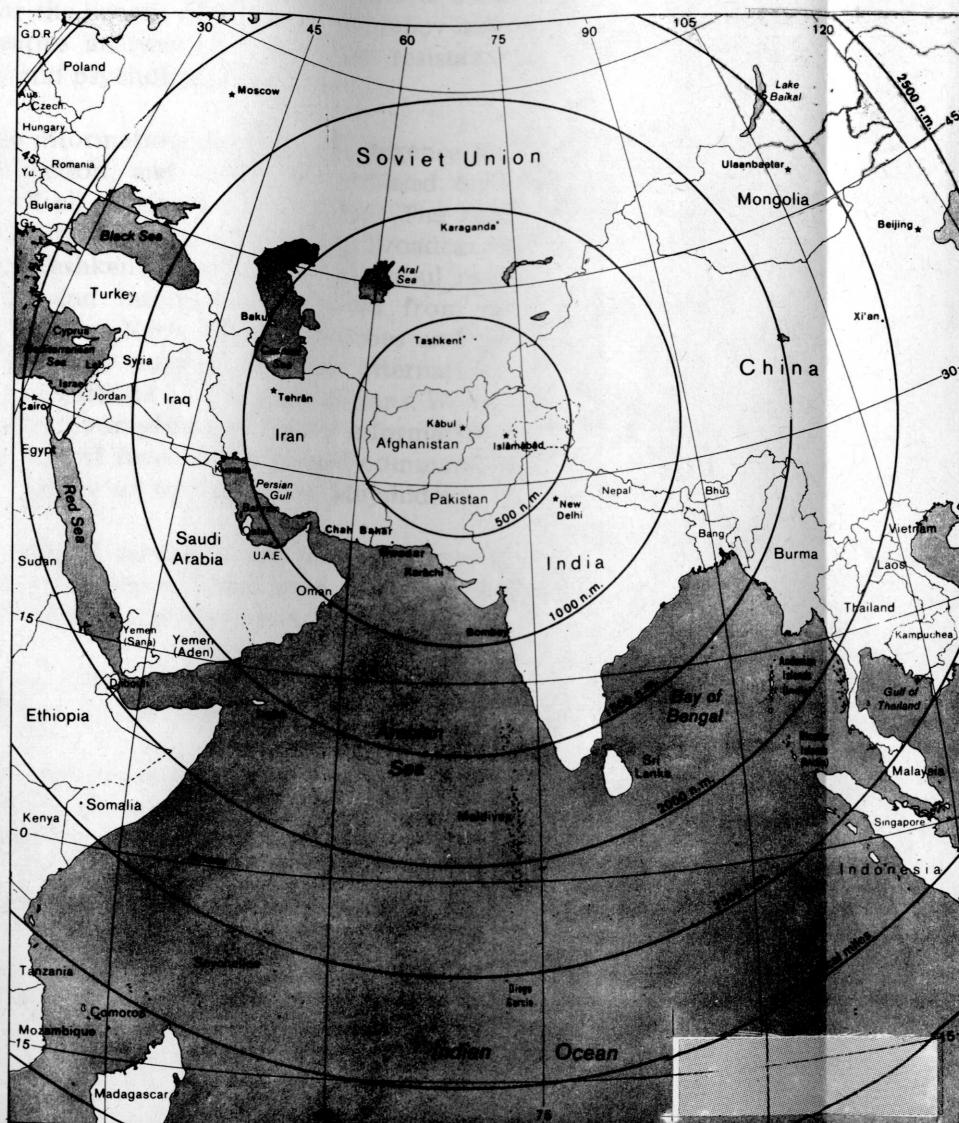
MUJAHIDEEN MOBILE & IMMOBILE TARGETS AND SOVIET-KABUL OPERATIONS IN NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1987 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

Provinces	Mujahideen Targets		Soviet-Kabul Operations		Total
	Mobile	Immobile	Air	Ground	
Bordering Pakistan					
Nimruz	1	1	3	—	5
Hilmand	1	1	6	6	14
Qandahar	12	19	4	7	14
Zabul	1	2	1	—	4
Ghazni	7	3	2	7	19
Paktika	1	1	—	—	2
Paktiya	8	13	9	9	43
Ningarhar	5	9	—	—	14
Kunar	1	4	—	—	5
Bordering USSR					
Badakhshan	—	6	—	—	6
Takhar	—	1	1	2	4
Kunduz	—	—	—	3	3
Baghlan	2	2	—	1	5
Samangan	2	2	—	3	7
Balkh	1	1	—	1	3
Jozjan	1	6	—	—	7
Faryab	3	—	2	4	9
Badghis	—	3	3	2	8
Bordering Iran					
Herat	2	2	—	7	11
Farah	3	4	—	—	7
(Nimruz)	—	—	—	—	—
Central Afghanistan					
Bamiyan	—	—	—	—	—
Ghor	1	3	1	1	6
Uruzgan	2	—	—	1	3
Kabul & Adjacent Provinces					
Kabul	10	17	3	—	30
Parwan	4	8	6	2	16
Kapisa	1	1	—	—	2
Laghman	2	1	—	—	3
Logar	1	1	5	—	7
Wardak	1	3	4	—	8
TOTAL:	73	114	50	56	293

APPENDIX - 5

PROVINCEWISE SOVIET-KABUL SECURITY OPERATIONS AND RETURNEES IN NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1987 (Radio Kabul)

Provinces	Soviet-Kabul Operations	Counter-Revolutionaries Action	R e t u r n e e s	
			Total Reports	Numbers
Bordering Pakistan				
Nimruz	—	—	1	74
Hilmand	—	—	1	30
Qandahar	1	—	—	—
Zabul	—	—	1	25
Ghazni	1	—	—	—
Paktika	1	—	—	—
Paktiya	5	—	—	—
Ningarhar	1	1	4	336+82+50+33
Kunar	1	1	—	—
Bordering USSR				
Badakhshan	—	—	—	—
Takhar	—	—	—	—
Kunduz	3	—	6	415
Baghlan	—	—	1	62
Samangan	—	—	—	—
Balkh	—	—	—	—
Jozjan	—	—	3	702
Faryab	1	—	—	—
Badghis	—	—	—	—
Bordering Iran				
Herat	3	—	4	862
Farah	2	—	—	—
(Nimruz)	—	—	—	—
Central Provinces				
Bamiyan	—	—	—	—
Ghor	—	—	1	30
Uruzgan	—	—	—	—
Kabul & Adjacent Provinces				
Kabul	1	—	1	100
Parwan	—	—	—	—
Kapisa	—	—	1	10
Laghman	2	1	3	34
Logar	—	—	—	—
Wardak	—	—	—	—
TOTAL:	22	3	27	2845



Mujahideen sources: Conflict reported during November 1987 in 28 provinces. Provinces from where no war report received: Bamiyan.

Radio Kabul: Conflict reported during November 1987 in 12 provinces. These provinces are: Qandahar, Ghazni, Paktika, Paktiya, Ningarhar, Kunar, Kunduz, Jozjan, Herat, Farah, Kabul and Laghman.

NOTES

The monthly Afghanistan Report is a carefully researched document for the benefit of scholars and policy-makers. Its aim is to present an objective analysis of the Afghan resistance, and the Soviet-Kabul military and psychological warfare.

The information and overt intelligence incorporated in this report after collection, and evaluation is based on primary and secondary sources of all parties in the conflict. The primary sources availed are the monitoring reports of Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation covering Moscow, Tashkent, Dushambe and Kabul broadcasts, Soviet Embassy handouts, and information received from the Afghan Information Centre, Afghan News, HIA despatches and the Agency Afghan Press files. Secondary sources are the international media, and research papers and writings of the academicians. We are conscious of the paucity of correct, complete and timely information from closed societies, as also the lack of formal and trained command, control, communication and intelligence set-up among the Mujahideen.

Figures of casualties and material losses given in Section 3 are in only those few cases where such inclusions were necessary for proper appreciation of the given events.

Losses reported in "Soviet-Kabul" category are often physically not verifiable by the Mujahideen and therefore mostly speculative.

The reports received and reported are subject to the process of verification, whenever possible, which may include interviewing with those most directly informed on the events.

Dates given in parenthesis in the chapter "Province-wise Survey Analysis" are of the actual broadcast.

Voice of Islamic Revolutionary Afghanistan (VOIR).

PERIOD COVERED

Facts and figures given in this study are based on reports mostly received during November 1–December 31, 1987. Appendices 1-6 also incorporate October 1987 incidents reported in November 1987.

II.— THE POLITICO-ECONOMIC AND SOCIO-CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN AFGHANISTAN

1 — FOREIGN VISITS AND MEETINGS

Messages

Messages on various occasions were sent to, received from and exchanged with the following countries and organizations: Algeria, Angola, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Mongolia, Syria, UNO and USSR.

USSR

General Secretary of the CPSU, Mikhael Gorbachev, on November 2 met with Dr. Najib. They discussed problems regarding the Afghanistan issue, with an emphasis on the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan and the return of the Soviet troops. Najib expressed sincere gratitude for the Soviet support in the implementation of NR policy in the DRA (*KNT*, 5 November).

Sultan Ali Keshtmand met with Paskar Peter Andreevich Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee currently leading a delegation on a friendly visit to the DRA. The achievements of technical and economic cooperation in the field of national economy between the DRA and USSR in conditions of NR were discussed at length during the meeting (*KNT*, 22 November).

GDR

Abdul Wakil Minister of Foreign Affairs of the DRA, met on November 28 in Kabul with Dr. Heinz Dieter Venter, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic, views were exchanged at the meeting on matters of mutual interest (*KNT*, 29 November).

Korea

Najmuddin Kawyani politburo member met on November 11, with Kim Guk Hun, head of the central committee of worker's party of Korea. Views were exchanged on matters of mutual interest and on further cooperation between the two countries (*KNT*, 14 November).

Poland

A meeting was held on November 10 in Kabul, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of concluding the friendship and cooperation

treaty between Afghanistan and Poland, Members of the Council of Ministers, Chairman of the PSFO, President of Afghan-Polish friendship association, Polish Ambassador, delegation of the CC of PUWF and DRA state officials attended the meeting. Speakers from both sides, spoke on further cooperation in the socio-economic fields between the two countries (*KNT*, 12 November).

Bahrain

On the invitation of the CC of the PDPA a high ranking delegation of the National Liberation Front of Bahrain headed by the General Secretary of the Front arrived on November 10 in Kabul on a friendly visit (*KNT*, 11 November).

Embassy of the DRA in Austria

The Embassy of Afghanistan has recently been opened in Vienna. The opening of Afghan Embassy in Vienna was agreed upon during Abdul Wakil's visit to Austria in September 1987. The broadcast termed it as a significant development in the friendly relations between Afghanistan and Austria (Radio Kabul, 13 November).

2 — POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Loi Jirga

The traditional and ancient institution of Loi Jirga was convened on November 29, in Kabul Polytechnic auditorium for enactment of the new constitution and election of the President of the country. The Loi Jirga was attended by over 1500 prominent and distinguished representatives of the people of Afghanistan including members of the RC and Council of Ministers. The Jirga was also attended by over 400 foreign guests from friendly countries and progressive organizations, ambassadors, members of diplomatic corp and a large number of local and foreign journalists. Dr. Najib explained in a brief talk the place of objectives behind the convocation of the Loi Jirga, election of the delegates to it and its method of work also proposed the election of the Deputy Chairman of the Loi Jirga and its leading organs.

At a session which was chaired by Abdul Rahim Hatif, the agenda of Jirga consisting of approval of the new draft constitution and election of the president of the Republic of Afghanistan was unanimously endorsed by the delegates. Afterward, the whole text of the constitution comprising 13 chapters and 149 articles, and Dr. Najibullah as the President of the country was unanimously approved by the Loi Jirga (*KNT*, 29 November).

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Presidium of RC

A session of the RC Presidium of the DRA was held on November 25 in Kabul. The following legislative documents were endorsed at the session. Addendum No. 1 to the law on military service, law on the rights and privileges of Scientific cadres of universities and faculties of the armed forces of the DRA. Addendum No. 2 to the laws on the rights and privileges of the wounded handicapped and bereaved families of martyrs of April Revolution. For expanding and consolidation on International Relations of the DRA, the RC Presidium endorsed a decree on establishment of DRA missions in the DPRK and Austria (*KNT*, 26 November).

RC Decree endorsed on Returnees

The Revolutionary Council of the DRA endorsed in its recent session, a decree for those Afghan citizens, returning home from abroad:

- Based on this decree, countrymen who left the country due to various reasons, can confidently return home and get acquainted with the internal situation of the country.
- Under separate decree, the government has provided all facilities to its countrymen returning home. Taxes on lands, shops, individuals companies and dues of repatriates have been exempted.
- Countrymen, who return from abroad and are eligible for recruitment in the army are given six-month military exemption.
- DRA citizens, who would return as per the provisions of this decree shall enjoy the rights and privileges granted in the decree of Pardon issued by the state of the DRA.
- Article one and two of the decree lay down that the countrymen who left the country before January 15, 1987, having an Afghan passport can come to Afghanistan and in case they want, they can go back to their desired countries (*KNT*, 10 November).

National Reconciliation

A session of presidium of the Supreme Commission for NR chaired by Abdul Rahim Hatif was held on November 1 in Kabul. It evaluated the role of NR commissions and supported the decisions of the 2nd National Conference of the PDPA. The session assigned the secretariat of the commission to present to the commission a concrete programme for the acceleration of NR and applauded the work of the members of NR commission of Farah province, who took active part in the implementation of NR policy. It decided to submit a proposal on pardoning of a number of prisoners of Khost division to the RC Presidium for

approval (*KNT*, 2 November).

New Appointments

On the proposal of the Council of Ministers and RC Presidium the following appointments have been made in the Council of Ministers, Mohammad Aziz Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Dr. Abdul Waheed Sarabi Minister of Higher and Vocational Education, Mohammad Israel Rasi Minister of Technical Education and Mohammad Akbar Shurmach Minister of Nationalities (*KNT*, 24-26 November).

Political Parties

The Presidium of RC of the DRA has endorsed through a decree the regulation on the assessment of applications for registration of political parties. The decree reads: Under Article 2 of the decree No. 123, dated July 11, 1987 on the endorsement of the law on political parties as well as Article 44 of the Fundamental Principles of the DRA, the Presidium of the RC endorses:

1. The regulation of the method of considering the applications for establishment and registration of political parties in four chapters and 26 articles is approved. A department of political parties should be set up within the composition of the general department of the council of people's deputies of the Presidium of the RC.
2. The department of political parties shall arrange its work according to the law on political parties and the new regulation on the method of considering the applications for formation and registration of political parties.
3. The Attorney General of the DRA should supervise the implementation of the law on political parties and the new regulation.
4. The decree and the regulation come into force from the time of endorsement and shall be published in official gazette (*KNT*, 17 November).

The Presidium of the RC at its recent session approved the applications for registration of the PDPA. Toiler's Organization of Afghanistan (SAZA) People's Islamic Party of Afghanistan, the provisional Leading Council of Justice and Party of Peasants of Afghanistan in the department of political parties of the RC Presidium as independent parties. These parties have been registered under the relevant provisions of the law on political parties. The parties in their applications had supported the multi-party system and pledged to work for country-wide peace and security and wished to be recognized as independent political parties en-

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abling them to carry out their practical activities (*KNT*, 29 November).

It has been announced in Kabul, that the Afghan leader, Dr. Najibullah has had a meeting with the leadership of Afghan Millat Party. Later the Afghan Millat Party Chief Mr. Abdul Hamid Yasin Yousafzai, was quoted as saying that the party was ready to take active part in the political life of the country. The Kabul government launched extensive propaganda campaign recently about forming a coalition government in the country and expansion of administrative set up. The Afghan Millat Party is publishing a paper since 1966 which is very popular among the nationalists. Majority of its activists were either killed or arrested by the PDPA and a number of them are still under going imprisonment in Afghan jails (*BBC*, 31 October).

Najib's Political Activities

In Moscow Dr. Najibullah delivered a speech in a meeting of representatives of parties and movements, attending the celebration of the 70th anniversary of October Revolution on November 5. During his speech he said that "National Reconciliation has become an objective fact which all political forces whether they want or not, should consider. Work has not been carried out as we expected and planned. I should explicitly state that we had pinned much hope on ceasefire. But ceasefire remained unilateral. We have accelerated the work of national reconciliation among the working masses and established open negotiation with the opposition through peace jirgas. Seeking ways for solution together with concessions, we had talks with second and third rank commanders of the opposite side and created peace regions and provinces. For the expansion of social pillars of national reconciliation, serious corrections are being made in organizing the political power. These corrections are implemented and will be implemented on the basis of the principles of multi-party system and coalition. The organizing power which would be created in the framework of National Front would be multi-party unity and the unity of the left (wing) democratic parties. The multi-party system would prepare the ground for the formation of coalition administration. Currently 15 per cent of employees of local organs of state power and administration are former opponents. Six senators and ministers of the past governments are functioning in the posts of ministers. He said, "the party does not forget the issues of military consideration. Maintenance of the armed forces mean the normalization of the internal political situation, implementation of the policy of national reconciliation and consolidation of state power. Experience teaches that publicity is the shortest way for mobilization of the people. Innovation and the difficulties of

the tasks have evoked dilemma in some of the party members. They have begun talking of losing the revolutionary stand and of right deviation. The national conference of the party which was held 15 days ago dealt a shattering blow to factionalism, groupism and other negative phenomena of inner-party life. According to the proposals made by the delegates the party members show sign at the bottom of a resolution on the unity of party ranks" (*KNT*, 7 November).

Address at the Air Defence Command Headquarters

Dr. Najibullah, who is also the Supreme Commander of the armed forces attended on November 17, a grand meeting of the services of air-defence command, held in the Command headquarters. In his address, after mentioning the achievements of his Moscow trip, he said, that "the whole world is seriously following events in our country. We must perceive this as a great responsibility. Therefore we should make all efforts to obtain objective results every day in realizing the resolutions of the national conference. We must assess in an objective manner what we have accomplished so far in realizing the decisions of the conference, and what work still lies before us. Meetings of the primary organizations were being held and have extended their support to the decisions of the national party conference and the participants fully determined to clean the party apparatus of factionalism and groupism" (*KNT*, 18 November).

Honorary Banner for the Soviet troops

Najib presented the honorary banner of the CC of the PDPA, RC and the Council of Ministers of the DRA to the commander of the limited Soviet military contingent stationed in Afghanistan at the contingent headquarters. Addressing the function Najib said, that "it is a special meeting, for we hand over to you the honorary banner of the CC of the PDPA RC and the Council of Ministers of the DRA. The banner is a special symbol for the soldiers of the military collective. The banner is to commemorate unforgettable heroism. The people of Afghanistan express their hearty greetings and gratitude to you and all Soviet soldiers for your internationalist assistance". He pointed out that Afghan-Soviet friendship is the reliable guarantor of security, territorial integrity, independence and freedom of Afghanistan, present at the function was also the Soviet Ambassador to the DRA (*KNT*, 14 November).

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UNO

United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution with heavy

majority which asked the Soviet forces to withdraw from Afghanistan. The resolution demanded two things, the freedom of Afghanistan and the total withdrawal of foreign forces from that country. In the voting this year, 123 votes were polled in favour of the resolution, 19 were against while 11 countries abstained though Moscow and Kabul had struggled hard to win support for them (VOA, 11 November).

A message prior to the beginning of discussion in the UN General Assembly on the Afghan issue, was circulated among the delegates by Abdul Wakil, Foreign Minister of the DRA. In his message which was addressed to UNGA, Wakil pointed out that the policy of national reconciliation had been proclaimed as the only alternative to a military solution of the issues around Afghanistan. The Afghan side is displaying goodwill and reasonable flexibility. It put forward constructive proposals that promoted progress at the talks. Specially the stands of the two countries were brought much closer on the problem of the date of return home of the limited Soviet military contingent from Afghanistan. A number of known circles continue to follow the path of military solution and create obstacles for the NR process and the Geneva talks. Wakil pointed out the need for working out a resolution that would effectively promote peace in the region. He said, "I suggest that a call for non-interference in the internal affairs of the DRA be included in the resolution together with the call for the return home of the Soviet limited military contingent from Afghanistan (KNT, 12 November).

Withdrawal of Soviet troops decided

In Munich, the Speaker of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Giniadi Grasinov told the press that political decision about the imminent troops pull out from Afghanistan has already been taken. But Mr. Grasinov also said the withdrawal of Soviet troops will only be possible if other countries did not interfere. He also confirmed reports by the Munich newspaper that quoted Kabul sources as saying that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev had urged Afghan leader Najib to agree to the removal of the Soviet troops when the Afghan leader visited Moscow on November 2nd. The Soviet leader was said to have complained to Najib that Soviet aid-money had been wasted and that the Afghan government cannot resolve the internal split (VOG, 17 November).

Afghan Resistance

President Reagan on November 12 confirmed US support for the Mujahideen resistance in Afghanistan. He commented during a White House meeting with resistance leaders of seven party alliance "if the resistance continues to fight we and other responsible governments will

stand by it. He also expressed satisfaction over increasing coordination among ranks of Mujahideen. The Chairman of the Seven Party Afghan resistance Maulvi Mohammad Younis Khails expressed hope that the United States would fulfil its promise with the Afghan people (VOG, BBC, 12, 13 November).

3 — NATIONALITIES POLICY

A periodic session of the Politburo of the PDPA CC was held on November 19. The session discussed the further attraction of active contribution of tribes to the realization of the policy of NR and pointed out that during the time elapsed since the proclamation of the policy of NR on the basis of the decisions of the January extraordinary plenum of the PDPA CC, concrete work has been accomplished and specific achievements scored in different spheres. Establishment of frontier militia, regional tribal units and other civil forces, establishment of contacts with opposition armed groups, rehabilitation of schools, expansion of literacy courses and creation of peace zones have also been accomplished.

The session also confirmed the need for the establishment of a special publication of a new bi-monthly Journal named 'Gharistan' for political and cultural enlightening of Hazara nationality and for explaining the Policy of NR to them (KNT, 22 November).

Peace Zones

Kabul was declared peace province in a peace Jirga held on November 22. The Jirga was attended by members of commissions for NR and members of former opposition groups. Since the beginning of national reconciliation policy 120 villages of Kabul province have been declared as peace areas (KNT, 23, 24 November).

Doshi district of Baghlan province was proclaimed as a peace zone at a grand tribal Jirga. Some other 14 villages were proclaimed as peace centres in Hazrat-e-Imam and Chardara districts of Kunduz province. In a grand function held on November 27 it unanimously declared Aibak city of Samangan province a zone of peace on the eye of the convening of loya Jirga. The district of Dehdadi of Balkh province was also declared as peace zone (KNT, 28, 29 November).

Imprisonment period remitted

In pursuance of the directive of Comrade Najib, the Revolutionary Council of the DRA has decided to remit the remaining term of sentence of 71 prisoners pertaining to Hazara nationality (Radio Kabul,

majority which asked the Soviet forces to withdraw from Afghanistan. The resolution demanded two things, the freedom of Afghanistan and the total withdrawal of foreign forces from that country. In the voting this year, 123 votes were polled in favour of the resolution, 19 were against while 11 countries abstained though Moscow and Kabul had struggled hard to win support for them (VOA, 11 November).

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Religion

Over 800 Ulema and Clergymen are explaining the message of the policy of NR in Qandahar province. According to Maulvi Abdul Hadi member of the provincial council of Ulema of Qandahar, 400 Clergymen are organized in the High Council of Ulema and Clergymen and 300 in the department of Islamic Affairs and Religious Trusts of Qandahar. The government repaired recently six mosques at a cost of 548,000 Afghanis including the repair work of the congregational mosque of Holy Kherqah in Qandahar city. 265,000 Afghanis were distributed in cash to the Ulema of Qandahar in the period between March-October, 1987. 260 Imams and religious teachers were given military exemption cards in the province (*KNT*, 2 November).

Centre for Haj Pilgrimage

A centre to look after administrative matters of Haj pilgrimage is to be built in Kabul city to render further help to Afghan pilgrims. Foundation stone for the centre was laid on November 11 by Maulvi Abdul Jamil Zarifi, Minister of Islamic Affairs and religious trusts. The centre which will be built at a cost of 2.6 million Afghanis by the Ministry of Islamic Affairs will be ready next year (*KNT*, 14 November).

New Mosque built

During the period between March-September 1987, 15 mosques were newly built and 43 other repaired in the centre of Badghis province. The congregational mosque of Qalai Nau city was repaired at a cost of 750,000 Afghanis from the state budget. There are 230 mosques in Badghis served by 500 Imams and Preachers. The religious department of the province had actively participated in achieving the NR by sending messages and letters to the Afghan refugees (*KNT*, 16 November).

4 — ECONOMY

A commission of Afghan-Soviet cooperation met on November 17,

in Kabul. Present at the session were Mahboobullah Kushani, DRA President of State Planning Committee and Peter Andreevich Paskar, first deputy chairman of USSR State planning committee. Both sides discussed issues on implementation of the main aspects of socio-economic growth of the DRA for the years 1988-90. It also assessed the long term programmes for development of important spheres of national economy of the DRA for the years after 1995. While considering the matters pertaining to the activity of a group of Soviet experts in the DRA, state planning committee stressed on raising the competencies of Afghan planning specialists in the higher economic courses sponsored by the USSR Planning Committee (*KNT*, 19 November).

Agreement on cooperation

In Moscow the council for Mutual Economic Assistance and Republic of Afghanistan have exchanged documents approving the agreement on cooperation they signed earlier. The Council includes ten Socialist countries of Europe, Asia and Latin America. The Socialist Countries have assisted Afghanistan in building and commissioning one hundred and thirty different projects including new industries, geological protection and other infrastructure. Afghanistan's partners have also been rendering assistance in training unskilled personnel (Radio Moscow, 14 November).

Labour Law Approved

The RC of the DRA has approved the Labour Law comprising 17 chapters and 178 articles, which has been published in an official gazette. It has abrogated previous terminologies as contract employees and regular employees into three classified categories as employees, workers and service personnel. The law has been compiled for the improvement of work and production organization, mutual work relations, defence of the rights of employees and to provide suitable and confident possibilities of work for all population in order to help the growth and consolidation of national economy (*KNT*, 12 November).

Projects

In Kabul protocols on establishing bakeries in the cities of Balkh, Herat, Parwan and Ningarhar provinces were signed between the DRA and USSR on November 17. These projects would be financed combined with the national entrepreneurs and Soviet 50 million roubles credit (*KNT*, 19 November).

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in the Industrial Estate of Pul-e-Charkhi, Kabul. These projects had been approved by the permanent commission of the executive committee of the council of Ministers in the field of private sector and basic services including land, road, canalization, power and water (*KNT*, 30 November).

Energy and Power Sector

A 50 KV power transmission line was extended from Badakhshan Khoi of the Soviet Tajikistan to the Shighnan district of the Badakhshan province of the DRA. The new power line will supply electricity to 100 families of the Shighnan district (*KNT*, 2 November).

The completion and functioning of Mazar-i-Sharif—Shebergan 100 KV power line will tackle the shortage of power in Jozjan province, specially in its oil bearing areas. It will play a significant role in boosting gas extraction from the region. An official spokesman in Mazar said that the installation of the power line had begun in April 1987 and has progressed by 20 per cent so far. The power line is 142 km long and costs 50,000,000 Afghanis, thus financed from the state development budget. Work on the said project has been carried out by Afghan workers and engineers, the equipments and facilities for the extension of the power line have been provided by the Soviet Union (*KNT*, 17 November).

Construction

A network of drinking water was completed and inaugurated at a function held on November 13 in Ghazni province. A spokesman said that the scheme has a capacity of 500 cu.m of water and has been constructed at a cost of 11 million Afghanis. The scheme would supply water for over 18,000 residents of Ghazni province (*KNT*, 14 November).

47 kilometre streets were asphalted and construction work of four parks has started in Mazar-i-Sharif city. This was reported at the periodic session of the executive committee of the council of people's deputies of Mazar-i-Sharif (*KNT*, 2 November).

Sultan Ali Keshtmand visited on November 25, Hairatan city where he attended a gathering of Hairatan citizens held for the opening ceremony of the third stage of port establishments of Estras Company recently completed by a Soviet construction unit (*KNT*, 29 November).

With the completion of the second phase of the establishment of stras No. 2 company of Torghandi port, it will be possible to tranship 500,000 tons of goods to and from the port per year. The construction of Torghandi port which includes the extension of a 15 km new railway

line and was completed at a cost of one billion Afghanis, with the co-operation of an institution of Turkmen SSR early in March, 1987. Over 55,700 tons of goods were transported in the period March-October 1987 by the company (*KNT*, 4 November).

Industrial Production

Qandahar woollen factory which is a joint venture of state and private sector produced 42,000 metres of cloth in the period March-October 1987 showing an increase of one thousand metres over the same period in 1986. The factory was established with a capital of 53 million Afghanis (*KNT*, 4 November).

The Itfaq macaroni production plant was inaugurated recently in Khoshal Maina area. The plant which has been set up by three private entrepreneurs with an initial investment of two million Afghanis and working capital of four million Afghanis has a daily production capacity of 200 kg of macaroni (*KNT*, 5 November).

The Jangalak factory produced metal products valued at 16.3 million Afghanis, in the months of March-October 1987, an increase of 23.9 million Afghanis compared to the same period of 1986. The factory rendered substantial service in the work of completion of Salang Highway, fertilizer and thermal power plants of Mazar-i-Sharif, Kabul polytechnic institute, Jangalak technicum, Ningarhar canal, Naghlo power generation unit, Kamaz, transport institutions and other projects. Jangalak factory produces metal products valued at 330 million Afghanis per year will rise to 500 million Afghanis by the end of the first five year (*KNT*, 2 November).

Transport

Kamaz enterprise No. 2, which over fulfilled its plan for the period of March-October 1987, stood first among transport institutions of Kabul and has won the honorary banner of work emulation. The enterprise which has 370 vehicles, fulfilled its plan by 18 per cent per ton/km (*KNT*, 22 November).

A periodic session of the Politburo of the PDPA CC reviewed the performance of Kabul city transport service and measures for its improvement. It pointed out that the work of Milli Bus Enterprise which is obliged to meet the transport needs of Kabul citizens does not conform to the requirements set by the June Plenum of the PDPA CC. The session pointed out that the Ministry of Transport has not taken effective measures to solve the existing problems of expansion of the enterprise, improvement of its economic and financial activities, material and technical supply particularly the delivery of spares and the

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Private Investment

For effective economic and commercial activities of private entrepreneurs, 200 applications for new projects in the private sector were received in Kabul city between March-October 1987 by the authorities concerned. According to the economic department of the Kabul City Party Committee, out of the 200 proposed projects 37 projects involving an initial investment of Afghanis 1.406 billion and working capital of Afghanis 3.174 billion have been approved and are under implementation. During the same period, 22 projects in the private sector which were previously approved have started functioning (*KNT*, 9 November).

Soviet Gratis Aid

A large quantity of gratis aid of the Kharkon province Ukrainian SSR reached Charikar city of Parwan province. The equipments consisting of five mobile stores of agricultural products, two vehicles, one ambulance and other consumer goods, which were handed over to agriculture, land reforms and public health departments of Parwan province. Kharkon province will assist Parwan province of the DRA in agriculture, communication, electrification, irrigation, public health and education projects. A total of 1,32,000 roubles aid is likely to be rendered for the above projects under a protocol signed for the year 1987-88 (*KNT*, 16 November).

A protocol on cooperation and gratis assistance of one million dollars by Ukraine SSR was signed in Kabul on November 23. Under the protocol power equipments for Parwan power station would be delivered by the end of 1988. Kapisa and Bamiyan provinces would also benefit from the project. Twenty DRA professional workers would be sent for further training in USSR (*KNT*, 24 November).

Based on the protocol concluded between Kabul province and Chelyabinsk province of RSFSR, for the year 1987-88 goods valued at 12 million roubles gratis-aid will be rendered to Kabul province of the DRA. It includes agricultural machinery, fertilizers, wheat seeds, pesticides, insecticides and cloths etc (*KNT*, 5 November).

Following the signing of economic, technical and cultural protocols between Samangan province and Tashkent state of Uzbek SSR, the

second caravan of gratis assistance from Tashkent arrived in Aibak city of Samangan province (*KNT*, 12 November).

Relief Goods

Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has gifted 140 tons of powder milk and medicine to the Council of People's Deputies of Kabul city, valued at five million CSSR crown. The goods arrived in Kabul on November 17 in a special plane, were presented by the Czechoslovak ambassador to Adena Sangin, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Council of People's Deputies (*KNT*, 19 November).

A plane carrying relief goods including medicines and medical equipments gifted by the German Democratic Republic arrived in Kabul. Later the relief goods were handed over by the GDR representative to the officials of the Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization of the DRA (*KNT*, 8 November).

A large quantity of relief goods and equipments for the handicapped donated by friendly countries and International Red Crescent Society were distributed to handicapped children in a function by the General Secretary of Afghan Red Crescent Society (*KNT*, 8 November).

Public Services

Spokesman for the economic department of Kabul city party committee reports, that 534 residential apartments and 1790 land plots have been allotted to the deserving people in the period between March-September 1987. Electricity have been extended to over 2,500 houses and nearly 500 families have been given new water connections. Four power sub-stations were inaugurated, 1565 telephone lines were extended and 15 public telephone booths have been installed in different part of Kabul city (*KNT*, 16 November).

To assist Tsarandoy (Police) personnel, 31 military trade stores in the capital and 29 stores in the provinces have so far been set up including the Khost division. 30,000 coupon holders benefit from the stores and Tsarandoy functionaries can obtain 324 items and essential goods at a reasonable price. The number of such consumer stores have reached to 144 throughout the DRA (*KNT*, 16 November).

Agriculture

Peasants of Qandahar province have collected over 599,960 tons of wheat, barley, fruits and vegetables which were cultivated during the spring sowing campaign of 1987. An area of 5,340 hectares of irrigated and dry land was cultivated for various crops, making use of state assistance. Over 400 tons of fertilizers valued at 1.35 million Afghanis

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and loans were extended to the peasants by the Agricultural Development Bank (*KNT*, 16 November).

Mechanized agriculture department of Kunduz province stood first over fulfilling its six months plan (March-September 1987) by 45 per cent and became the winner of the transferring banner of the work competitions (*KNT*, 14 November).

The Metal Works Department of the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources has produced over 304 tons of metal work valued at 29 million Afghanis during the period March-September 1987. This figure shows a 4.19 ton increase over the envisaged plan and 52 per cent increase over the same period in 1986. The department plans to produce 600 tons of metal work in the current year, thus registering an increase of 100 tons as compared to 1986. The main production of the department is hydrotechnical metal constructions (*KNT*, 15 November).

Twenty fourth periodic Afghan-Soviet veterinary conference was held on October 31—November 20, in Kabul at the Ministry of Agriculture. A protocol was signed at the end of the conference under which the Soviet assistance will be rendered in veterinary services, prevention of communicable diseases granting medicines to cattles, extension of veterinary clinics and setting up of laboratories for controlling the animal products for hygienic quality. It was decided in the conference that the 25th periodical conference should be held on October in Moscow (*KNT*, 21 November).

5 — EDUCATION, YOUTH AND HEALTH

Education

A report published in the *KNT* on November 15 reveals that the education in pre-revolutionary Afghanistan was available to only five per cent of the population and the medium of instruction in all schools was only Pashtu and Dari. But in recent years education in all schools is imparted in the pupil's mother tongue. 40 per cent school children are the children of peasants, 35 per cent of intellectuals, 20 per cent of artisans and five per cent come from worker's families. The syllabus in schools and universities have also been changed in recent years, they are now based on scientific methods and confirm to international standards. This year 35 per cent of school going children have been admitted to schools. Functional literacy schools have been set-up in 18 provinces and Kabul city. Today, education is available in five major languages i.e. Pashtu, Dari, Uzbeki, Turkamni and Baluchi. War has destroyed 1,831 schools. Despite that, the government rehabilitated and reconstructed 1,282 and some 214 new schools were built. 95 per cent of the

students get all their required textbooks free. The government has established 219 kindergartens in which 17,000 children are admitted every year. Almost all state and private institutions have separate nurseries and creches (*KNT*, 15 November).

New Schools

A new school with 24 classrooms was opened on November 25 in third Kherkhana Mena, Kabul on the eve of Loi Jirga. The school offer study opportunities to 1800 students in two shifts. The school building has been built at a cost of over 14 million Afghanis from the state development budget (*KNT*, 26 November).

The foundation stone of the Third Parwan School was laid by the Minister of Education and Chairman of the Jirga of People's Deputies of Kabul city. The school is envisaged to accommodate 2,500 students in two shifts (*KNT*, 22 November).

The foundation stone of a Lycee, in Khanabad district, Kunduz province was laid on November 7, 1987. The Lycee will be built at a cost of Afghanis two million (*KNT*, 10 November).

A school for young writers was opened in the headquarters of the Writers Association of the DRA. On this occasion Dastagir Panjsheri Chairman of the Writers Association of the DRA spoke on the significance of establishing the school. Forty young writers from the literacy association of Lycees and the university are attending the school (*KNT*, 14 November).

Exhibition

An exhibition of books gifted by the Lenin Library to the Kabul Public Library was inaugurated on November 11, by the Vice President of the State Committee for Culture, 130 books on economic, political, social and literary subjects are on display. The books have been gifted under a mutual cooperation protocol (*KNT*, 14 November).

Youth

Najib participated on November 7, in a gathering of Afghan students held in Moscow. He highlighted the historical significance of the October Revolution appreciated the disinterested assistance of the Soviet Union to Afghanistan which testifies the bond of friendship between the two peoples. Najib also explained the recently concluded PDPA national conference and pointed out that complete unity is the guarantor of our success and country-wide peace and security. Finally he specified the tasks of Afghan students and said that your country is placing great hopes on you in future (*KNT*, 9 November).

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To welcome the 42nd anniversary of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, a function was held by the Central Committee of the Democratic Youth Organization, in the Youth Central Club Kabul. Representatives of Free Youth Organization of GDR, Union of Palestine students and different youth organizations of Pakistan also attended the function (*KNT*, 15 November).

The first group of construction brigade of the students of Kabul Polytechnic Institute who had gone for carrying out voluntary works in Qandahar province, returned on November 17 to Kabul. Similarly, the second group of the construction brigade of the students of various technical schools of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education left on November 20 for Qandahar province. The Minister of Higher and Vocational Education in a meeting at the Kabul airport addressed the brigade and said that their humanitarian action would never be forgotten. Nearly 7,100 school and university students have been organized by the DYOA, for the implementation of construction works in the country. Over 33 million Afghanis were saved by 8,416 students who worked in 111 construction, production and health institutions (*KNT*, 21 November).

Najib at a function on November 25, awarded badges and medals to the members of work and construction brigades of Kabul Polytechnic Institute, who helped in the construction of Qandahar city (*KNT*, 26 November).

Activists of the DYOA on November 1, watched parachute exercise carried out by a number of youth of Kabul educational institutions in Dehsabz district. The programmes are aimed at training and mobilization of youth as para-troops (*KNT*, 2 November).

Over 840 youth were mobilized in 22 DYOA primary organizations of Herat during the period March-September 1987. Presently 3860 youth are organized in various committees of Herat province (*KNT*, 23 November).

A cooperation protocol was recently signed in Havana between the DYOA and the Union of Communist Youth of Cuba. Head of the Afghan delegation currently participating in the 15th International Congress of the students signed the protocol (*KNT*, 26 November).

Health

Production plants of pharmacy department of the Ministry of Public Health produced medicines valued at over 67.68 million Afghanis in the period between March-October 1987. Medicines produced and imported were distributed to Public Health Institutions and state and private pharmacies, earning 28,760,000 Afghanis in the same period.

The department also imported medicines and medical equipment valued at 352,307,000 in the above mentioned period (*KNT*, 2 November).

The foundation stone of the building of a health clinic was laid in a function held in Daulatabad district, Balkh province. The construction cost is estimated at four million Afghanis and will be completed by the 10th anniversary of April Revolution (*KNT*, 21 November).

A seminar on national policy of child care was opened on November 25, in Kabul. The seminar has been organized by the Ministry of Education with the cooperation of UNICEF (*KNT*, 26 November).

Surgical instruments valued at 5,200 dollars have been purchased from India for the emergency department of Jamhuriat Hospital, with the assistance of a number of national traders (*KNT*, 22 November).

6 – SOCIAL AND CULTURE

Social

A spokesman of the Kabul city party committee reports that following the policy of NR, the social organizations in Kabul city have gained strength. At present in Kabul city the trade unions has a numerical strength of 138,000 members, the DYOA 74,000, Women's Councils over 56,000 and the National Front around 20,000. The total membership of agricultural and consumer cooperatives of the city has gone up by 48,000 (*KNT*, 22 November).

Seminar on Drugs Opened

A seminar on the harmful effects of alcoholic drinks and narcotics was opened on November 10, in Kabul University. 25 experts, doctors and representatives of government department spoke at the seminar. The seminar was sponsored by the WHO (*KNT*, 11 November).

To mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, honorary banners and letters of merit of the PDPA CC, RC and Council of Ministers of the DRA were presented on November 9 by the members of Politburo and Secretariat of the PDPA in separate functions to Soviet experts and engineers who helped in the work of building various projects and institutions of Kabul city (*KNT*, 11 November).

A spokesman of Revolution Defence Command of Qandahar said that over 400 compatriots have been mobilized in the ranks of revolution defence groups in Qandahar province. The people of Qandahar manifest their practical cooperation in realization of the policy of NR and the number of volunteers is increasing day by day in the establishment of peace and security in Qandahar (*KNT*, 22 November).

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On the occasion of the International day of solidarity with the people of Palestine, a function was held on November 26, by Afghan Palestine Friendship Association, at the auditorium of Kabul University (*KNT*, 29 November).

Culture

On the invitation of the State Committee for culture of the DRA, the deputy minister of culture of Georgian SSR arrived in Kabul on November 4. The delegation will participate in the cultural festival of the Soviet Union and celebration of 70th anniversary of October Revolution in DRA (*KNT*, 5 November).

Ziba and Gulshan Music and Dance ensemble of the Soviet Tajikistan is on a visit to Kabul. It has presented several concerts at Kabul Nandari, the House of Soviet Science and Culture and other theatres (*KNT*, 16 November).

Recently, Afghan television screened the "stranger" a feature film directed by Seddiq Barmak. The film depicts the age-old feudal relations with the city aristocracy during the time of past regime (*KNT*, 21 November).

Polish photo and poster exhibition was opened on November 11, in the hall of the State Committee for culture. The Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Culture of Poland spoke on the first agreement signed on November 1927, and establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Over one hundred photos and posters are on display. The exhibition will remain open for one week (*KNT*, 14 November).

An exhibition of paintings of Soviet artists was opened on November 23 in Kabul. There were 40 paintings on display, showing various sides of the people of old Russian and life along the Volga river. Also an exhibition of photos and various articles reflecting the technical, scientific economic and cultural advances of Azerbaijani SSR was opened on November 25 by Sultan Ali Keshtmand in the house of Soviet Science and Culture in Kabul (*KNT*, 26 November).

